

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

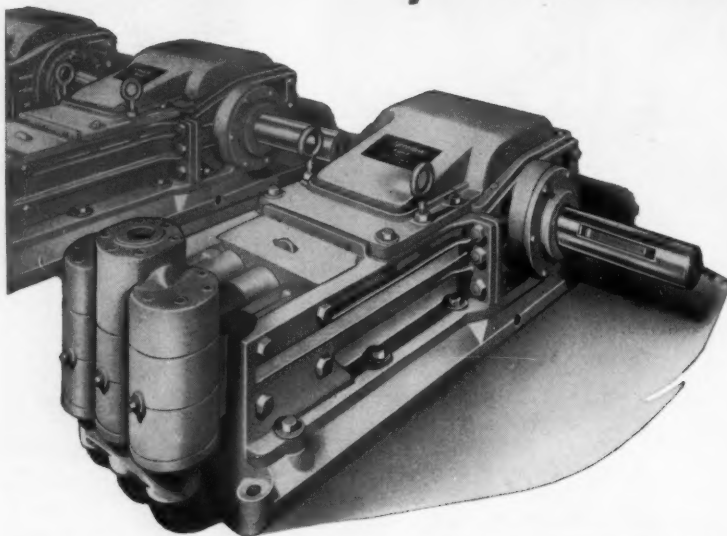
JUNE 4, 1955

56th
year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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It is new. It has capacity enough for two or three rams. Completely enclosed, self-lubricated. Roller bearing crank-shaft. Insert type connecting rod bearings. Permanent type packing. Engineered for long, trouble-free service. A truly modern pump. Write for Bulletin #642 which has all the details.

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Pioneered by CONTINENTAL for the Cotton Ginning Industry

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LATER



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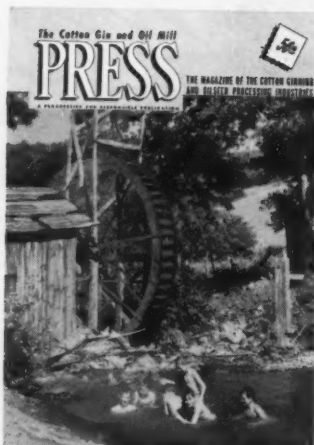
SKELLYSOLVE-B. Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about 20°F.

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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginner's Association
Alabama Cotton Ginner's Association
Arizona Ginner's Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginner's Association
California Cotton Ginner's Association
The Carolinas Ginner's Association
Georgia Cotton Ginner's Association
Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginner's Association
New Mexico Cotton Ginner's Association
Oklahoma Cotton Ginner's Association
Tennessee Cotton Ginner's Association
Texas Cotton Ginner's Association

★

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

★ ON OUR COVER:

School's out! There may be happier combinations of letters in the English language, but any boy under 18 would argue the point. And, of course, the first thing to be done is to head for the swimming hole—whether it's a mill pond or a modern, chlorinated and life-guarded city pool. As for our part, we'll take the creek where it's not necessary to wear such things as a bathing suit, and the only pool equipment is a board rigged up for diving and maybe a grapevine swing—such as the swimming hole depicted on our cover, a New England mill pond.

Photograph by A. Devaney, Inc.

VOL. 56 JUNE 4, 1955 NO. 12

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY IN OUR OWN PRINTING PLANT AT 3116 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS 26, TEXAS



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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Domestic: 1 year \$3; 2 years \$5; 3 years \$7. Foreign: Latin-American countries \$10; all others \$15 per year. (Not accepted for "Iron Curtain" countries.) All subscriptions cash with order.

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A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

GENUINE SOUTHWESTERN

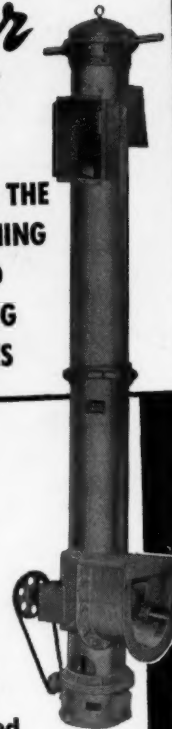
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Send for our illustrated catalog describing the mechanical feature and specifications of the Rotor Lift.

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This saving is possible because the same factory and the same men who are building Expellers

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Use one of the famous *Texaco Ursa Oils*—especially refined and processed to assure more power with less fuel over longer periods between overhauls.

Proved by 20 years' use as a cotton conditioner, Texaco Texspray Compound is now being used in more than 1600 gins from coast to coast.

Texaco Texspray Compound is applied automatically to the seed

cotton. For complete details, call your nearest Texaco Man at any of the more than 2,000 Texaco Distributing Plants in the 48 States, or write The Texas Company, 135 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.



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FOR COTTON GINS AND OIL MILLS

TUNE IN... TEXACO STAR THEATER starring JIMMY DURANTE or DONALD O'CONNOR on television... Saturday nights, NBC.

One of the Cotton Belt's leading banking organizations has a noteworthy program of cooperation with farmers in its trade territory to help solve everyday problems and give them extra assistance when emergency conditions arise, as they did last season.



FREE DISTRIBUTION of water to farmers was one of the services which the Valdosta branch of Citizens and Southern National Bank in Georgia rendered during the record drouth of the past year.

"Selfish Unselfishness"

Georgia Bank Has Helped Farmers Fight Drouth

GEORGIA'S largest bank, The Citizens and Southern National Bank, which has branches and affiliates throughout the state, continues to maintain a close personal interest in farmers and in the agriculture which still is the backbone of Georgia's economy.

The bank's history, as a matter of fact, is steeped in agriculture. C&S was founded in 1887 in Savannah, still a big cotton port, and its builder—Mills B. Lane, Sr.—came from Valdosta, where his father had helped introduce tobacco to the state.

Several of the bank's 22 statewide offices are located in strictly agricultural communities. The bank knows that when the farmer and others it serves prosper, the bank itself, along with the whole region, will prosper. Its desire to serve, then, is a sort of "selfish unselfishness."

Though its everyday business is filled with instances of cooperation with farmers and agricultural agencies, perhaps a few highlights of C&S service in this direction can best illustrate the bank's attitude.

Last fall, when Georgia was struck by a record drouth, C&S led the way as Georgia bankers developed programs for financing irrigation equipment to help prevent future recurrences of the drastic losses.

It sponsored an irrigation meeting for bankers, agricultural workers, and irrigation equipment dealers in hard-hit South Georgia. It developed its own Irrigation Equipment Financing Plan, and offered to cooperate with smaller banks whose lending limits would have made it difficult to extend such financing to their customers. C&S established a

FINANCING supplemental irrigation systems is a service rendered to farmers by these banks. C. B. Cox, center, points out his farm's sprinkler equipment to Bob Dunlap, left, C&S correspondent banking officer, and J. E. Brooks, Jr., cashier at Camilla.

\$250,000 reserve for possible losses to show its confidence in irrigation and Georgia farmers. It offered more liberal terms than ever before, and bank officers traveled extensively, explaining and encouraging irrigation financing.

At the peak of the drouth, C&S heard of farmers selling cattle for slaughter before they died of thirst. Many brood cows were among these being slaughtered, something which was endangering the future of livestock in the area for years to come. The bank hired two big water-tank trucks and dispatched them on daily tours through a five-county area delivering free water to parched farms. The trucks traveled 7,500 miles and delivered 1,250,000 gallons of water, before the severe situation was alleviated.

Another unique agricultural project of the bank is a new program being carried out through the University of Georgia's Extension Service. It aims at developing sheep into a \$15 million a year industry in the state. With an investment of over \$75,000, the bank has added a sheep specialist to the Extension staff and has furnished 16 "demonstration" farms throughout the state with 100 bred ewes each and five selected farms with pure-bred flocks. From the increased flocks, the demonstration farms repay 20 sheep a year for five years,

The Citizens and Southern National Bank of Georgia recently received an award for outstanding services to agriculture. Some of the services are described in this article, which is published as an example of community service to farmers which could be followed by many banks and other business institutions serving agriculture.
—Editor.



which are then used to establish 4-H projects in the same area. These farms, in turn, repay five sheep each year for four years, and these are used to establish more demonstration groups. This "chain letter" proposition will furnish the foundation of an estimated half a million sheep in the state within five years.

That the bank believes in 4-H work can be seen by duplicate gifts of \$10,000 each to establish the first buildings for both the white State 4-H Club Center at Rock Eagle Park and the new Negro Center near Dublin.

C&S has held cotton-growing contests, corn growing contests, 4-H poultry chains and farm tours. C&S specialists serve as judges in various other competitions, such as the 4-H year-round grazing contests.

The bank has helped sponsor the

Southeastern Polled Hereford, Southeastern Shorthorn, Georgia Angus and Georgia Duroc shows and sales.

In one county it bought purebred Duroc gilts for the FFA chapter. When these gilts brought pigs, the gilts were returned to the bank and given to another boy. It helped one county secure 19 registered bulls for the Community Purebred Bull Project.

C&S has purchased tree planters for local forest protection units, and grass planters for other area needs. It has financed slash pine seedlings used in 4-H Club Tree Appreciation Day programs. One C&S office has not only been instrumental in publishing the annual County Farm and Home Bulletin, but keeps free pamphlets of agricultural agencies on display in its lobby all the time. Within a two-year period this same office secured over half a hundred

demonstrations that were carried on by Georgia Experiment Stations.

C&S was the leader in financing farm equipment. From 1947 to 1954, the bank financed 23,500 loans to farmers for more than \$20 million worth of farm machinery.

C&S feels that farming has progressed rapidly from just "a way of life" to the point where it is an important kind of small business. As such, the bank feels its responsibility in helping farmers in financial matters, and constantly tries to fulfill that responsibility.

At Biloxi, June 15-16-17

Crushers To Meet In Mississippi

■ FITCH, Waller and Orr will be guest speakers. Barbecue will precede convention sessions.

A large attendance of cottonseed crushers and representatives of allied industries is expected at the annual convention of Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association, to be held June 15-16-17 at the Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

Harold E. Covington, Mississippi Cottonseed Products Co., Jackson, is president of the Association; and R. R. Mills, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Greenwood, is vice-president.

Gordon W. Marks, Jackson, has been appointed secretary, succeeding J. A. Rogers, who retired during the past year. Marks also is executive vice-president and secretary for Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association.

Convention business sessions will be preceded by a barbecue at 7 p.m. Wednesday, June 15.

Other special entertainment features also are being planned for the convention.

Speakers for the business sessions will include authorities in subjects of vital interest to members of the industry, according to Marks.

Keith Fitch, director of the Orkin Institute of Sanitation, a Fellow of the American Health Association and a professional engineer, will be one of the guest speakers.

T. M. Waller, Mississippi Extension agronomist who has directed the state's five-acre cotton contest which has been supported by crushers, ginners and other segments of the cotton industry, will speak.

The outlook in world markets related to cotton and especially to cottonseed and its products will be the subject for C. J. Orr of Houston, economist for Anderson, Clayton & Co.

L. A. Bacon, Gin Erector, Buried at Bowie, Texas

L. A. Bacon, one of the best known erectors of cotton gins in the Southwest, was buried May 23 at Bowie, Texas. He died in Brownsville, Texas, after a heart attack while he was erecting a gin.

Bacon is survived by his wife and two daughters.

He had many friends throughout the ginning industry and is believed to have built as many gins as any other person in the industry.



**AFTER PICKING IT'S GINNING,
THEN IT'S GOOD WRAPPING,
AND THERE'S WHERE
"HINDOO" BAGGING
PAYS OFF!**



Ludlow

**PROFIT BY THE CHOICE OF GINNERS
FOR GENERATIONS"**

MANUFACTURING & SALES CO.

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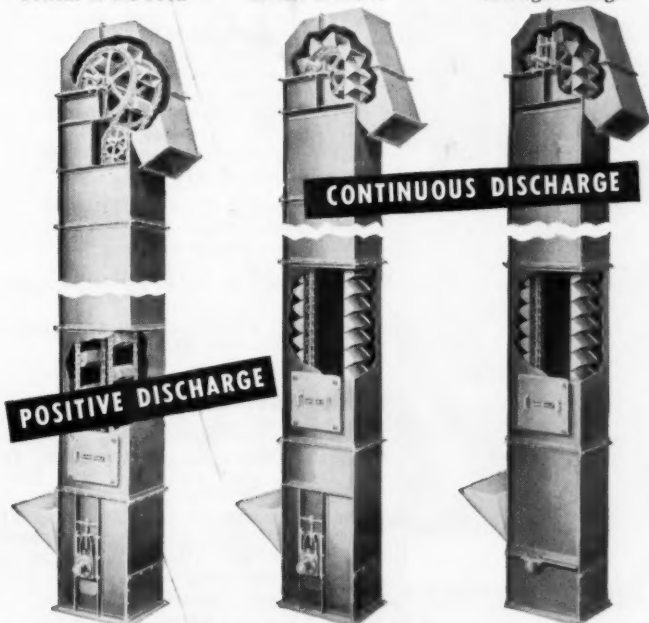
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PREFERRED FOR LUMPY MATERIALS, or those tending to build up in bottom of the boot.

Boot shafts are furnished with gravity takeups on elevators having 50-foot centers or more.

DESIGNED FOR LIGHT, FREE-FLOWING MATERIALS. Has welded steel, dust-tight casings.



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POPULAR FOR A RANGE OF MATERIALS. Has fixed head shaft, screw type boot shaft takeup.

FOR CRUSHED MATERIALS with lumps less than 1/2". Fixed boot shaft, adjustable head shaft.

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THERE'S no surer way to reduce the cost of raising your materials than getting the right elevator for the job. And that's why the broad Link-Belt line of elevators is so vital to you. Our engineers can choose the right elevator designed with regard to your layout and capacity requirements. What's more, the complete Link-Belt line of elevator buckets assures a specific answer to the nature of your material.

There are so many considerations to be met in providing the ultimate in elevating efficiency that it's wise to call in Link-Belt while in the design stages of a new plant. We'll correlate all factors—including proper buckets and spacing for clean pickup and discharge . . . the right takeup . . . correctly designed hood to prevent back-legging. And with Link-Belt, you get design advancements that minimize installation, operating and maintenance costs.

You can reach an experienced materials handling engineer at your nearest Link-Belt office. Call today for full information.



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W. L. Griffin Is Manager Of New Gin at Artesia

Valley Gin Co., Artesia, N.M., is a new cooperative organized by cotton producers of the area, Judall J. Terry, president, has announced. Construction of a new gin plant in the Cottonwood community has started.

W. L. Griffin has been hired to lay out, erect and manage the gin for one year. Griffin, who has been manager of the Luna Cotton Co-op of Deming, N.M., is vice-president of New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association, a ginner delegate to the National Cotton Council, a director of National Cotton Ginners' Association and an advisory director of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

In Deming, he is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is

second vice president, a director of the Tri-State Fair Association, chairman of the Boy Scout finance committee, and director of the Rio Mimbres Country Club.

Assisting in the erection of the gin building and machinery will be Leo Seiter, who has worked with Griffin for the past two years in Deming. Prior to coming to Deming, Seiter spent two years in the Middle East erecting gin machinery for the Murray Co. of Texas in Syria, Greece, Iran, Iraq, and Egypt.

Other directors of Valley Gin Co. are Ernie Malone, Jr., Cooper Malone, W. R. Roney, Bill Johnson, and Orval Gray.

Cooper Malone is secretary-treasurer of the new organization. E. P. Malone, Sr., aided in the organization and financing of the organization, but declined to accept a place on the board of directors.

Simmons and Flaig Head Oil Mills

SIMMONS Cotton Oil Mills, with headquarters in Dallas, have announced the election of Joe Flaig as president of Lubbock Cotton Oil Co. and of James W. Simmons, Jr., as president of Quanah Cotton Oil Co.

Both men now live in Dallas, but began their work with the Simmons organization at the mills which they now head. Joe Flaig joined the Simmons firm in Lubbock in 1923, and James W. Simmons, Jr., began work at Quanah in 1932.

Rex Sullivan is general manager of gins and the oil mill at Quanah, and William Crawford is mill manager. Dixon White is manager of the mill at Lubbock.

My Ambition

"My Ambition" is the title of a poem which has been called to the attention of The Press by R. M. Hughes of Greer, S.C., as of interest to the many friends of the author, the late George W. Covington of Jackson, Miss. The poem follows:

My ambition is to WORK,
LOVE, LAUGH, and LIFT,
And guide my boat with steady hand,
Nor let it drift.
I'll try to make each blessed year
My best—and then
If I should fail in this,
I'll try again.

My ambition is to be STRONG,
To try each task.
A chance to help some other's need
Is all I ask.
I want to guide some weaker feet
From paths of wrong,
And prove the value of my life
By being STRONG.

My ambition is to be KIND,
To all about.
That no unpleasant thing shall make
Me fret or pout.
If tempted to be harsh and give
Some one "my mind"
I'll strive to keep my temper in
And just be KIND.

My ambition is to be TRUE
To every trust,
And not perform the easiest tasks
But those I must.
And live so when this short, short
Life is through,
Though I have not been great nor wise,
I have been TRUE.

Missouri Gin Burglarized

Ward and Coppage Gin Co., Caruthersville, Mo., lost approximately \$3,000 in bonds, cash and checks on May 28 when burglars entered the gin office. An office safe locked on Friday afternoon was found looted the next morning. This was the fifth burglary in three days in the area.

Engineers Will Meet

Engineering in the textile industry will be one of the phases of mechanical engineering discussed at the diamond jubilee semi-annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The meeting is June 19-24 at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

A PHELPS UNLOADER

can handle
any air conveying job!

★ Four Sizes

With capacities up to 60 tons per hour. Electric or gasoline powered.

★ Versatility

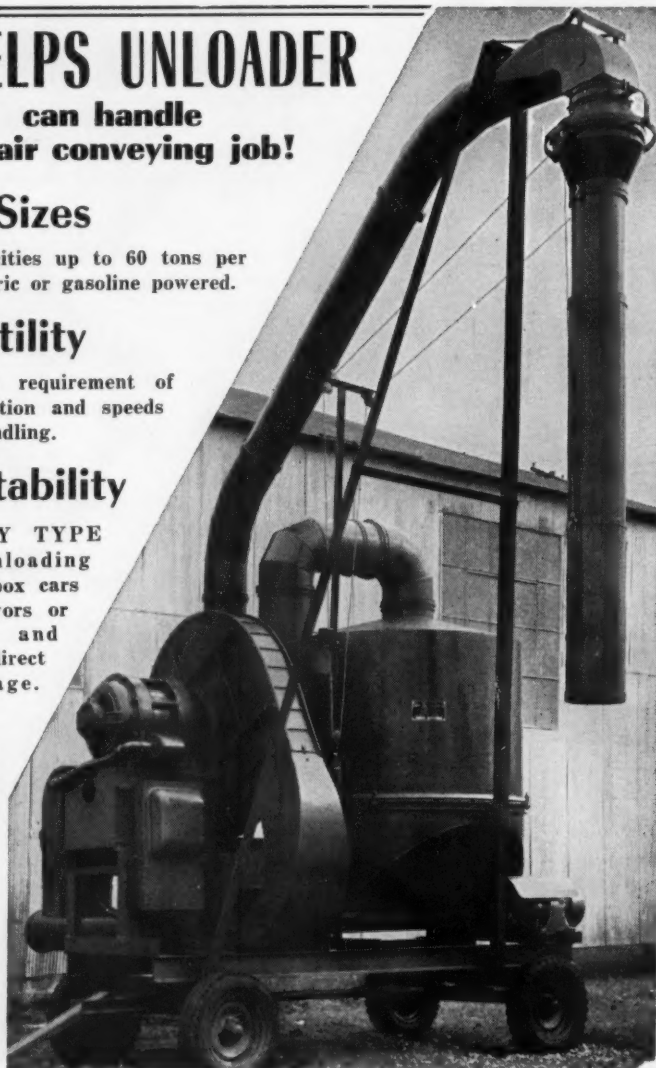
Meets any requirement of your operation and speeds up seed handling.

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FOR ANY TYPE JOB. Unloading trucks or box cars into conveyors or unloading and blowing direct to storage.

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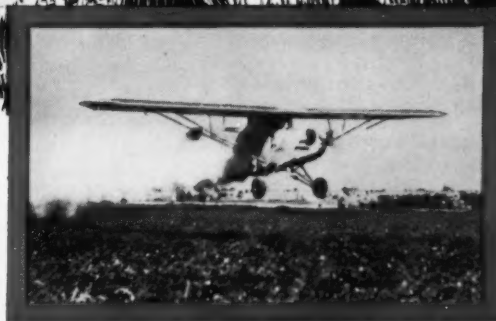
Ideal for Loading or Unloading Trucks at Gin Warehouses!

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AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION...



"Make a hot corner," was the common cry when the locust arrived. A deep pit would be dug in the corner of the field and a wooden barrier hastily erected . . . the pit and the surrounding grass areas ignited. Then the men, with flags, boughs, branches or twigs, would drive the locusts before them. The converging lines of the barrier directed the doomed myriads to the burning pit. When the battle was over the only thing remaining was the scorched earth and a burned-out pit.

Today, with modern Mathieson insecticides, insect plagues are a thing of the past. Mathieson high quality dusts and sprays provide modern farmers with insecticides that give maximum killing power. Mathieson insecticides are compounded for top effectiveness and economy. They are formulated for early-season, mid-season and late-season insect control. See your Mathieson dealer now and follow a consistent schedule as recommended by your state authorities for best results.

Mathieson's complete line of chemical formulas are the result of years of research, study, and trial. They have clearly demonstrated their effectiveness in protecting farm crops.



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Cottonseed Crushers Name Edgar Lawton President

■ **MOLONEY** made secretary-treasurer and other officials are re-appointed at fifty-ninth annual convention of National Cottonseed Products Association, May 23-24.

EDGAR H. LAWTON was elected president of National Cottonseed Products Association at the fifty-ninth annual convention held in New Orleans on May 23-24. Headquarters was the Jung Hotel. Lawton succeeds J. B. Snell of Minden, La., as head of the national organization of cotton oil mills and related firms.

John F. Moloney, Memphis, was named secretary-treasurer. Moloney has been serving as acting secretary-treasurer since the death of S. M. Harmon in January.

Re-elected were T. H. Gregory, Memphis, executive vice-president; A. L. Ward, Dallas, educational director; and A. B. Pittman, Memphis, general counsel.

Complete proceedings of the convention will be published by The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, official publication of the Association, and distributed by the Association.

• **Directors Elected** — The Association elected the following directors for the coming year, in addition to President Lawton and retiring President Snell who are ex officio members of the board of directors: James V. Kidd, Birmingham; Harry S. Baker, Fresno; James Hicky, Forest City, Ark.; W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles; F. A. Graham, Dawson, Ga.; C. W. Wallace, West Monroe, La.; A. K. Shaifer, Clarksdale, Miss.; J. B. Perry, Jr., Grenada, Miss.; T. F. Bridgers, Wilson, N.C.; A. L. Durand, Chickasha, Okla.; R. M. Hughes, Greer, S.C.; F. B. Caldwell, Sr., Jackson, Tenn.; Hen-

ry Wunderlich, Corpus Christi, Texas; Joe Flaig, Dallas; Roy Davis, Lubbock; S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hillsboro, Texas; C. T. Prindeville, Chicago; E. A. Geohegan, New Orleans; W. H. Knapp, Cincinnati, and Dupuy Bateman, Jr., Houston.

First Business Session

Monday's initial business session was called to order by A. Q. Petersen, New Orleans.

Following the invocation by the Reverend John S. Land, members were welcomed to the city by New Orleans Councilman A. Brown Moore.

Paul Keller, Clayton, N.C., responded to the welcoming address.

Following the appointment of committees, retiring President Snell in his report emphasized the value to the membership of the work of Association staff members and committees.

"Of the various committees, each important in its own right and each doing outstanding work," Snell said, "perhaps the one most important to our industry and the one charged with the gravest responsibility is the research committee."

He pointed out that the industry's future progress depends largely upon the work of this group, and that it is especially important to the small mills that do not have facilities for research work.

The first principal speaker for the morning was Hugh M. Comer, chairman of the board, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala. He told Association members that the process of transferring cotton from

the farmer through the hands of the shipper to the mills and thence to the retailer represents only a change in inventory, but no sale. "The sale," Comer continued, "comes when a consumer customer makes the purchase from the retailer."

"Cotton presents a challenging frontier to the scientist and others interested in the continued and improved use of cotton," Comer said. "Mechanization has been good for us. Machines in general have been good investments, both in lowering costs of production and in reducing human toil. And after all, I guess our prime object in agriculture is to take the drudgery out of the work."

Comer predicted that agriculture would turn more and more to irrigation, "not just the ditch type but also overhead sprinkling and the use of water drifting down hillsides onto barren land."

• **CCC Discussed** — Following committee reports on rules, charter and bylaws and uniform feed laws, the convention heard the second guest speaker of the morning, Walter C. Berger, Commodity Stabilization Service, Washington, discussing "CCC and Its Relation to Your Industry."

Surpluses are the biggest problem in the farm program, and wheat represents the biggest surplus problem, Berger said. "Cotton ranks next," he continued, "with nearly \$1.5 billion invested in loans and inventory." By the time 1953 and 1954 loans stocks are taken over, he added, there may be around eight million bales of cotton in CCC inventory.

Berger then reviewed the history of cottonseed price support activities and

(Continued on Page 56)

Photoviews of 1955 NCPA Convention

■ **TOP LEFT:** On the opposite page, retiring NCPA President J. B. Snell, Minden, La. (left), congratulates his successor, Edgar H. Lawton, Hartsville, S.C.

■ **TOP RIGHT:** NCPA Educational Service staff members, left to right, are Kenneth O. Lewis, field representative; A. L. Ward, director; Garlon A. Harper, assistant director; Ed Hollowell, field representative; and Dalton E. Gandy, field representative.

■ **SECOND FROM TOP, LEFT:** A. Q. Petersen, Southern Cotton Oil Co., on the left, called the opening session to order; Paul Keller, Central Oil and Milling Co., Clayton, N.C., responded to the welcome address; and John F. Moloney, Memphis, made the secretary-treasurer's report.

■ **SECOND FROM TOP, RIGHT:** Three well-known folks were caught chatting in this picture. Left to right are Clifton Kirkpatrick, National Cotton Council, Memphis; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Columbia; and J. E. Moses, secretary-treasurer, Georgia Crushers' Association, Atlanta.

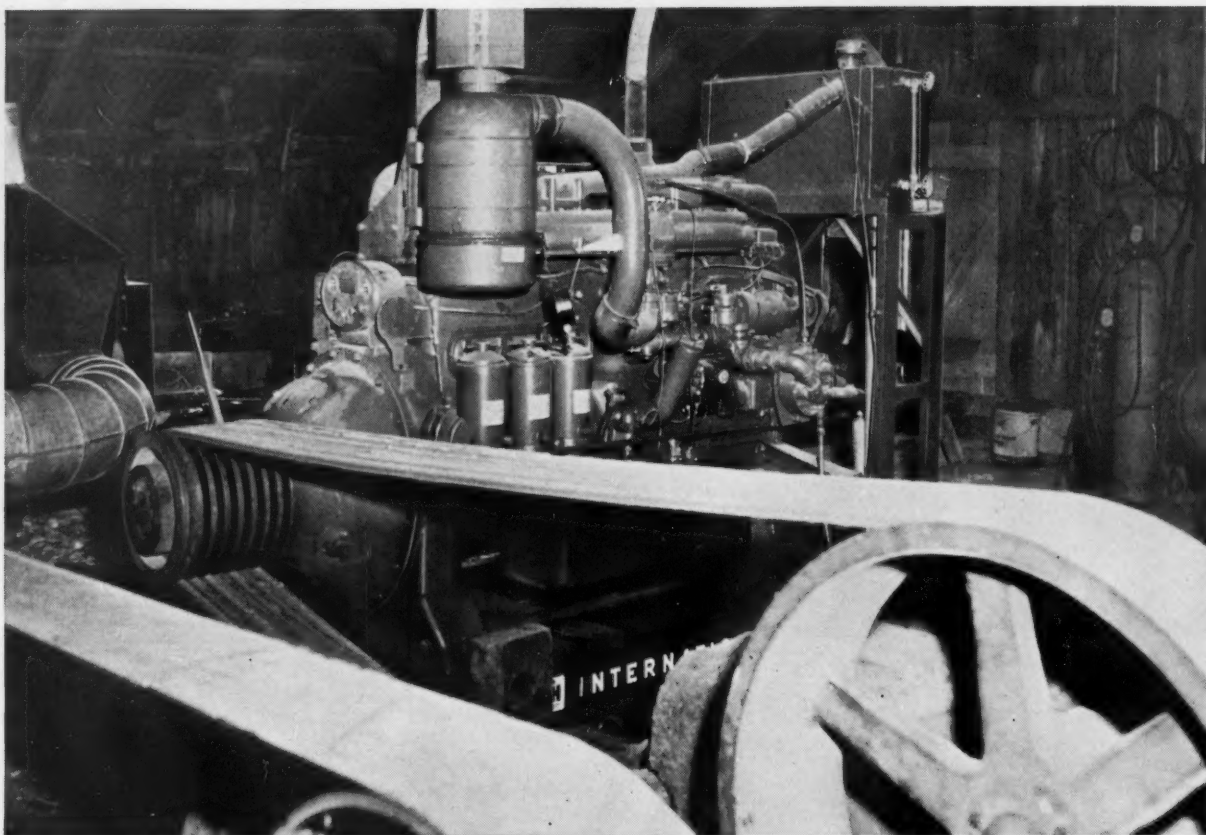
■ **BOTTOM, LEFT:** J. B. Snell, left, is shown making his presidential report as T. H. Gregory, executive vice-president, and A. B. Pittman, general counsel, both of Memphis, listen intently.

■ **BOTTOM, RIGHT:** Two of the principal speakers were, left to right, Hugh M. Comer, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; and Walter C. Berger, Commodity Stabilization Service, Washington.



SHOWN HERE are a few of the many wives of NCPA members who enjoyed the ladies' luncheon and other special entertainment during the convention.





214 HP INTERNATIONAL U-1091 engine operates this 4-70 cotton gin, driving a 10-foot burr machine and eight drum cleaners. Production: four bales hourly at a fuel (butane) cost of only 36¢ per bale. IH engine runs at 1400 rpm and can also be operated on natural gas.

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by **FRED BAILEY**
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Farmer-Labor Alliance** — Don't be too hasty in pooh-poohing the talk you've been hearing lately about a farmer-labor alliance. There is more to it than has yet appeared on the surface.

For the cotton trade such an alliance would have considerable significance. For that reason, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press Washington Bureau has made a thorough investigation of the operations and aims of those back of the farmer-labor talk.

In the first place, it has gone beyond the talk stage. It is not yet an accomplished fact, but it has become a force to be reckoned with. It has a staggering amount of money and manpower behind it.

Who is behind it? Politically, it is being encouraged by the Democratic party. For labor, the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the United Mine Workers. For agriculture, the National Farmers Union.

There is, so far as we can learn, no formal "war chest" established to promote an alliance. Money, huge chunks of

it, is available for use in promoting a closely-knit farmer-labor political alliance. "Money is not a problem," a spokesman told us.

At Farmers Union headquarters they say they have a \$25,000,000 "organization fund" for expenditure over the next 10 years. That probably exceeds the combined financial backing of both the Grange and the Farm Bureau.

The Farmers Union is, and has been for some years, working openly and actively for a farmer-labor political alliance. In the past there have been widely accepted reports (denied, of course) that the CIO has served as a financial angel to the Farmers Union.

• **Democrats' Encouragement** — Just where does the Democratic party fit in to this picture? It has not openly sponsored farmer-labor unity, as such. But it has, in many ways, promoted and encouraged the idea. The editor of this column does not assume to judge whether that is good or bad. That is for you to judge.

We are only stating facts as revealed by our numerous talks with officials

and individuals concerned. The record speaks for itself.

The fact that the leaders of organized labor have a close affinity for the Democratic party is too well publicized to require elaboration. There is no reason to doubt but that the party knows of and appreciates that support.

It would seem logical that the party, likewise, would not be averse to seeing that support swelled by a similar good feeling on the part of farmers, and that a closer political alliance would be quite desirable.

Democratic leaders look upon the recent developments as promising added support for their party. There is, however, good reason to believe that labor and Farmers Union heads view the situation in a somewhat different light.

Privately, some of them talk about "taking over" the Democratic party machinery. Once in the driver's seat they would plan openly to re-make it into a Farmer-Labor party, somewhat along the line of the British Labor party.

Although the name suggested puts farmers first, labor leaders have no such illusion. Farmers would become the "tail" that is wagged by the labor leaders running the show. That is the way they see it.

Let's review some background to current developments. For most of the 20 years we've reported Washington the CIO and AFL have sweet-talked both the Farm Bureau and the Grange, without notable success.

• **Honey and Haggling** — How much sincerity there was to that you can judge by the fact that a couple of years ago, tiring of offering honied words, the

(Continued on Page 48)

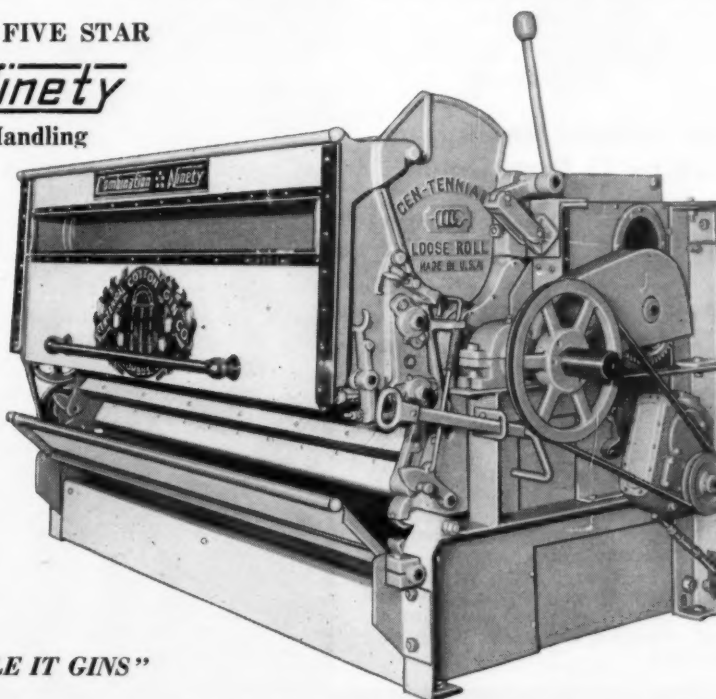
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NCPA Names Leaders Honorary Members

Four men who were active in the cottonseed crushing industry for many years were elected to honorary membership in the National Cottonseed Products Association at the recent annual convention. They are Harry Hodgson, Athens, Ga.; Oscar Robinson, Austin, Texas; S. W. Wilbor, Paris, Texas; and W. F. Guinee, New Orleans. Other convention information and photographs appear on Pages 14-15 of this issue.

Drouth-Ridden New Mexico Gets Heavy Rainfall

A government specialist announces that a recent survey shows heavy rains last month went into New Mexico areas needing it most.

"We wouldn't say the drouth is broken, but it's well on its way," O. A. Knox, program specialist for the Agriculture, Stabilization and Conservation Committee, said.

Recent soaking rains, he said, struck mainly at the 14 counties most severely damaged by wind erosion from the prolonged drouth and "will allow the farmers to go on with farming and planting grain sorghums."

Knox said that "it now looks like farmers will be able to plant grain sorghums in all counties north of Roosevelt with the exception of Torrance and dryland areas of Bernalillo and Santa Fe."

He said most farmers had been unable to plant until it rained, and many had been forced to turn their topsoil more than once in an effort to cut down on the blowing clouds of dust robbing their land of its most valuable part.

Cotton Surplus Resolution Passed by El Paso Group

Use of cotton surpluses as an economic influence to persuade other cotton growing countries to curtail cotton production was urged last month before the annual meeting of the El Paso Valley Cotton Association in Hotel Paso del Norte.

The action was offered in the form of a resolution and passed.

New officers and directors of the Association were elected at this meeting. Officers are Francis W. Warnock, president; David Surratt, vice-president; B. L. Yarborough, secretary; and Jim Samples, treasurer.

Elected to the directors' board were Glenn Camp, Sr., Mike Maros, Samples, Charlie Deerman, Sam Orr and Nick Abraham, Jr. Still serving on the 12-member board from last year's elections are George W. Spence, Joe Hoover, Surratt, Warnock, George Q. Payne, and Yarborough.

Copra, Palm Exports Up

Indonesia's copra and palm exports are expected to increase this year, according to a recent USDA report. Palm production probably will be larger than in 1954, and copra production is likely to approximate last year's.

• Harbers Wins U.S. Farming Award

CLINTON HARBERS, Fayette County, Texas, conservation farmer and cotton grower, has been named one of the four outstanding young farmers of the nation. Harbers was the subject of an article in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press on May 22, 1954, and was the 1954 winner of the Hoblitzelle Award of \$5,000 for his record. He is 33 years old.

The four 1955 winners were chosen in a contest sponsored by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce and American Petroleum Institute. Winners were announced at a dinner June 2 in Minneapolis, Minn.

Besides Harbers, national winners included Homer R. Beedle, 31, Cle Elum, Wash., dairy farmer; Alvin H. Hansen, 34, Stanton, Mich., general farmer; and Jack G. Thomson, 32, Buttonwillow, Calif., truck farmer.

Wife of Fort Worth Leader Recovering From Surgery

Mrs. T. J. Harrell, wife of the president of Traders Oil Mill Co. in Fort Worth, is missing Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association convention for the first time in many years.

Her many friends in the industry regret that she is in St. Joseph Hospital in Fort Worth, but will be pleased that she is recovering nicely after surgery and expects to return to her home in the next few days.

California Schedules Soil Education, Research

Expanded teaching and research in soils and plant nutrition on the University of California campus, Davis, will get under way July 1.

The department of plant nutrition at Berkeley and the department of soils at Berkeley and Davis will then be consolidated as soils and plant nutrition, with Daniel G. Aldrich, Jr., as chairman on the University's principal agricultural campus at Davis. Aldrich has been a soil chemist at the University's Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, since 1943.

Several new staff members will be added this year, said Aldrich, so that students at Davis will have four possible areas of undergraduate and graduate study in the soils and plant nutrition major—general soil science, soil fertility and plant nutrition, pedology and soil survey, and soil management and conservation.

Farm-City Week Planned

National Farm-City Week, a new program to bring rural and urban people to better understanding, will be observed starting Oct. 24. Farm organizations and city groups throughout the nation are making plans to foster improved rural-urban relations.

■ D. J. GUILLORY, Guillory Sales Co., Memphis, is president of the Midsouth Polled Hereford Association.



Deming Cancans for King Cotton

CELEBRATIONS of National Cotton Week May 9-14 ranged from coronations to treasure hunts across the Cotton Belt. Here citizens of Deming, N.M., trip the light gymnastic at a street dance. In the background, providing music, are Forrest Delk and his Gully Jumpers. Deming carried on many other activities in a citywide celebration of Cotton Week.

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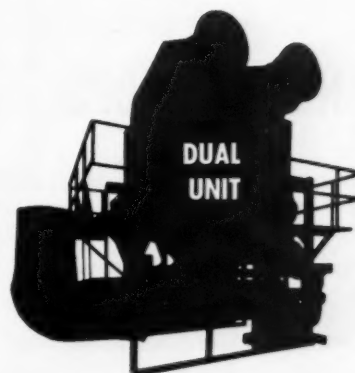


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• More Farm Research Needed, Says Smith

FARM RESEARCH and farm education, on their present basis, are not adequate to serve agriculture and the nation, North Carolina Extension workers were told May 26.

J. Ritchie Smith of the National Cotton Council told the workers, who were gathered for a district meeting in Raleigh and Greensboro, that science and technology in agriculture had not kept pace with the over-all economic growth of the country.

"This growth has had an almost fantastic upsurge since the end of World War II. And right in the middle of the

picture always leading the way has been scientific achievement. Basic discoveries in physics, in chemistry, in metallurgy, and the like—coupled with an almost endless array of commercial applications—have been the yeast for this truly staggering rate of economic development," the speaker said.

The case histories of a great many of the industrial concerns on the stock exchanges a generation or so ago suggest that an aggressive research and development program has been closely associated with business survival, he pointed out.

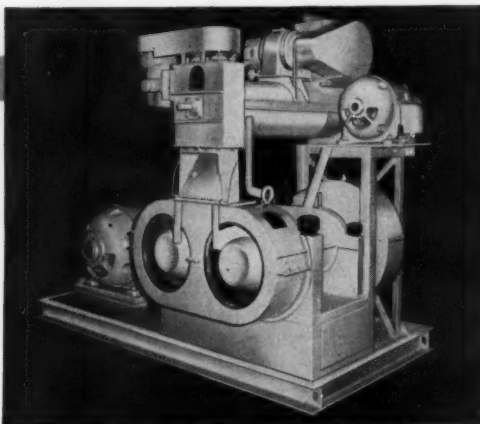
He cited an article in a recent issue of Fortune Magazine which stated that the commercial concerns of America are currently re-investing income in research

to the tune of about one and a half billion dollars annually. This is roughly three times the amount American business men were willing to bet on science back before we got into World War II. Agricultural research and education have made some significant strides in recent years, the speaker pointed out. New and better varieties, a sustained upward trend in crop yields, mechanization, improvements in livestock and feeding practices, all are evidence of this. But these are not enough, he said, unless we look upon farm research and education as nothing more than a means of providing abundant food and fiber for America's inhabitants.

"In looking back to the beginning of public farm research and education, we find little justification for the narrow concept of insurance against scarcity. Rather we find the idea for a system of helping farmers help themselves—by providing a regular, continuing arrangement for discovering new agricultural knowledge and carrying it over into practice."

The chief product, he added, would be a better and more rewarding life for farm people, who are still far behind the rest of the nation in per capita income and who, at present, find themselves in a tight squeeze between high costs, declining prices, and acreage restrictions.

The speaker urged the extension workers to gear their programs more closely to the problems of the individual farmer. He commended North Carolina for helping lead the way in doing this. Farmers, he said, appreciate such programs and will give their full support.



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Clark Heads Committee

O. V. Clark, vocational agriculture subject matter specialist in Mississippi State College, has been renamed chairman of the Vocational Agriculture Cotton Education Committee. Other committee members are John W. Carney, Tennessee, and E. L. McGraw, Alabama.



Coke Joins Bank of America

J. EARL COKE, formerly California Extension Service head and Assistant U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, has been appointed a vice-president of the Bank of America, in charge of agricultural relations.

Order ▶▶▶▶▶

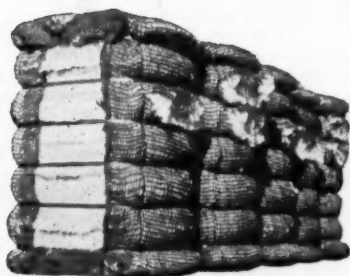
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A product of over half a century of skill and experience, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are made from our own special-analysis steel, rolled to uniform thickness, width and finish.

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• Margarine-Butter Trends Analyzed

FACTORS which have influenced the substantial shift from butter to margarine and which may influence future trends are discussed by USDA in a current review of butter-margarine consumption.

Butter consumption may move up slightly in 1955 as it did in 1953 and 1954, but the Department points out that any gain will be partly due to increased donations of butter to domestic food programs.

Per capita consumption of butter declined from 16.8 pounds per person in 1935-39 to 9.0 pounds in 1954. Margarine consumption in the same period rose from 2.8 to 8.4 pounds per person.

Increased consumption of margarine has only partly offset the decline in the consumption of butter. The total use of these products in 1954 was 17.4 pounds per person compared with 19.6 pounds in 1935-39. Several factors may account for this: Other spreads such as mayonnaise and cheese have increased in popularity, and the per capita use of bread and potatoes has declined from the pre-war level, USDA points out.

Government donations of butter for domestic use rose from 55 million pounds in 1953 to 93 million in 1954. Excluding domestic donations of butter in 1953 and 1954, the per capita use of butter would have been 8.2 and 8.4 pounds, respectively. Total butter use last year exceeded that of margarine, but excluding donations, the two would have been equal. Margarine consumption per person has shown indications recently of leveling off and in 1955 probably will be about the same as the year before.

• **Sales Efforts Held** — Acceptance of margarine has increased over the past several years due to standardization and general improvement of the product. Also important over the postwar period has been the vigorous merchandising and promotional campaign carried on by the margarine industry, says USDA.

Butter prices to consumers usually have been at least double those for margarine. However, the ratio in 1952 and 1953 was close to three to one. In 1954, butter prices to consumers were about 2.5 times margarine prices and this relationship is expected to prevail in 1955.

Margarine Production Continues Decline

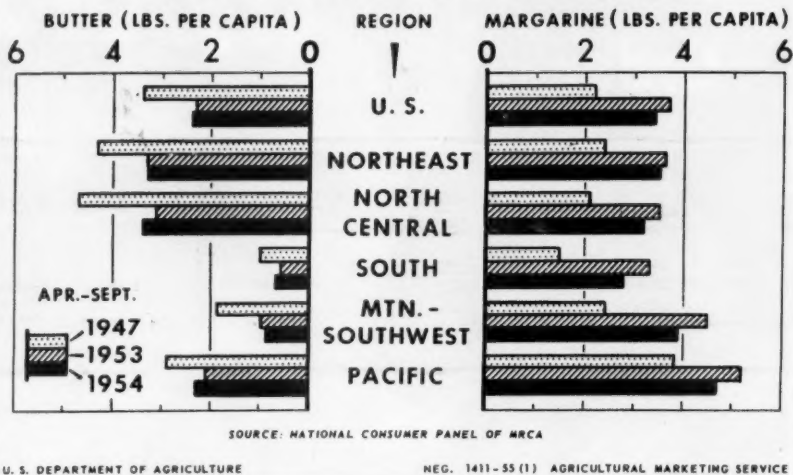
Margarine production during April reached a total of 104,407,000 pounds, S. F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, reported June 3. This brings production for the first four months of 1955 to 474,467,000 pounds, a decrease of approximately three percent from the comparable period of 1954.

April margarine production ran about 14 million pounds below the same month last year.

Production of creamery butter for the first four months of 1955 is estimated to have been 456,350,000 pounds, or about 12 percent less than that for the first four months of 1954.

By Regions

HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES OF BUTTER AND MARGARINE



REGIONAL DIFFERENCES in the per capita consumption of margarine and butter are shown in the above USDA chart and discussed in the accompanying article on trends in use of the two products.

Furthermore, in recent months there has been larger use of coupons and other special price concessions for margarine which are not usually reflected in quoted retail prices.

Wholesale prices of butter have been close to government purchase prices a large part of the time since the postwar program was begun in 1940. USDA purchases of butter under price support programs totaled 114 million pounds in 1949, 128 million in 1950, 359 million in 1953, and 320 million pounds in 1954. Purchases in 1951 and 1952 were very small. Purchases from Jan. 1 through May 21, 1955, totaled 73 million pounds, 116 million less than a year earlier.

• **Market Analyzed** — Data now being collected each week from a representative nationwide sample of 5,800 families indicate the current nature of the household market for butter and margarine. These data reveal that household purchases of butter make up over 60 percent of total use of creamery butter while margarine purchases by households were about 90 percent of total use. A study, made in the fall of 1954, of restaurants in the continental U.S. showed that 81 percent of all restaurants use butter while only 52 percent use margarine.

During the 12 months, April 1954-March 1955, U.S. householders bought 13 percent more butter and three percent more margarine than in the previous year. During the same period, consumers reported a drop of 10 percent in butter prices while margarine prices were unchanged from a year earlier.

Additional information from this continuing household survey shows that the best household market for butter is in the Northeast and North Central States. Butter purchases per capita in Southern and Mountain-Southwest households were equal to only 30 and 40 percent of the U.S. average. Relative per capita incomes in these regions probably account for some of the reported differences.

For margarine, Pacific Coast States

householders were the largest per capita users; however, regional differences in reported per capita purchase rates for margarine were much less marked than those for butter. Pacific Coast States householders also used more margarine and butter combined than any other area.

High income families tend to eat more butter while low income families use more margarine. For butter and margarine use combined, the differences by income groups were not noticeable, the reports indicated.

Changes from April-September 1947 to April-September 1954 by income groups ranged from a decrease of 0.7 of a pound to 1.1 pounds per capita for butter and an increase of 1.1 to 1.3 pounds for margarine.

Families with housewives 45 years old and over were not only the largest per capita users of butter but they also used more margarine than families with younger housewives. It should also be noted that from April-September 1947 to April-September 1954, only those households with the older housewives increased their combined use of butter and margarine. These older housewives probably do more cooking and baking and their families have higher incomes than younger housewives.

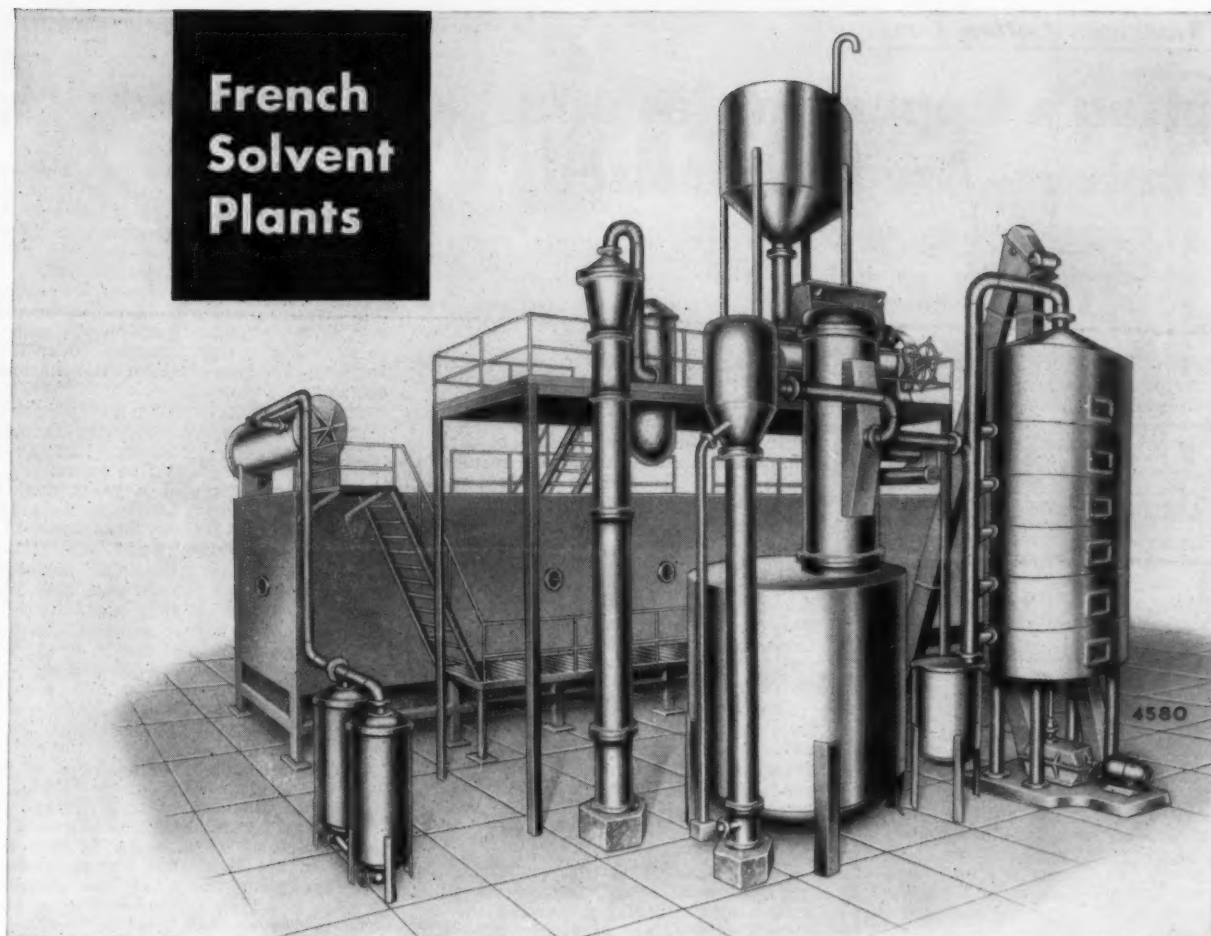
In 1954, those families with six or more members were buying, on a per capita basis, less than half the quantity of butter plus margarine taken by families with one or two members.

• Cotton Loan Rate Is 31.7 Cents

A COTTON LOAN rate of not less than 31.7 cents per pound for Upland Middling 7/8 inch cotton, average location, was announced June 1 by USDA.

The Department also announced other loan rates based on this rate, and said that producers in early areas could get support loans on this basis prior to Aug. 1.

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A step by step comparison of the latest French equipment with all other solvent extraction systems will show clearly why French solvent plants cost less to install and operate . . . why they produce finer and more profitable end products. The design of French solvent plants has been streamlined to boost operating efficiency, assure greater purity of product and slash labor costs. They are easily operated and easily controlled . . . with every piece of equipment carefully engineered to simplify its operation and maintain a high level of production.

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Cotton's Opportunities and Problems Are Emphasized

■ **ANNOUNCEMENTS** of plans for increased agricultural research and education and of testing of systemic insecticides are among meeting highlights. Warnings sounded on increased competition.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of new developments and warnings of troubles ahead for cotton were among the highlights of addresses by industry leaders at the sixteenth annual American Cotton Congress. The meeting was held June 2-3-4 at the Reese-Wil-Mond Hotel at Harlingen in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas.

Sponsor of the Congress is the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, headed by Burris C. Jackson of Hillsboro, who made the keynote address on the meeting's theme, "Cotton's Magic Valley."

• **Keynote Address** — Cotton's inherent quality, its progress through research and promotion and the spirit of the people behind it are landmarks in this Valley, Jackson said.

A revolution, he noted, has been taking place in the cotton industry.

"In every phase—beginning with improvement of cotton varieties through breeding, and carrying through processing, manufacturing and marketing—efficiency has been stepped up and quality has been improved."

The past 20 years, he observed, have brought about such new developments as the mechanical cotton picker, defoliation, chemical weed control, flame cultivation, organic insecticides, fungicides, and gins which can efficiently process rough-harvested cotton.

Yields per acre, he pointed out, have been climbing steadily, growers are planting high quality seed, the length and strength of cotton fiber have been increased, and cotton fabrics can be made resistant to soil, wrinkling, mildew and flame.

He told the Congress there is a unity of purpose among cotton's people today that few would have visualized 15 years ago.

"We have an unswerving faith in our product and are working intelligently and unceasingly to improve and promote it. You who are attending this meeting are among the leaders in this task, and as such are a part of this bright area of the valley of opportunity for cotton. Your brains, your energy and your enthusiasm are its guideposts," Jackson said.

• **Systemics Promising** — Announcement that promising systemic insecticides are being given Beltwide field evaluation was made by USDA's K. P. Ewing, head of the cotton insect research program, in his address at the meeting.

Ewing identified the materials as phosphorus compounds known by the code numbers 3911 and 12008.

These systemics, which are absorbed by plants and carried through the plants with the sap, have been the subject of articles in earlier issues of *The Press*. They have been applied to cottonseed planted at Waco and Brownsville, Texas;

Florence, S.C.; Stoneville, Miss.; Tallulah, La.; and Tucson, Ariz.

Entomologists at these points are comparing the ability of these materials to control cotton pests, such as thrips, aphids and spider mites, with results in untreated fields and in fields treated with insecticides now recommended.

Ewing said that he expected these Beltwide experiments to supply considerable information concerning the field use of systemics. Systemic control of cotton insects cannot be employed by growers until research has shown how these materials can be used without hazard to persons who apply them or to cotton plants.

Compound 12008 underwent limited field testing last year. The potential of 3911 was learned in laboratory and greenhouse experiments carried out last year by USDA and the Texas Experiment Station at College Station. Against some insects 3911 appeared to be more effective than 12008.

In the College Station tests, the two organics were equally effective against cotton aphids, spider mites, and the salt marsh caterpillar, providing nine-week control of the first two insects and two-week control of the last. Against thrips and the boll weevil, 3911 proved to be effective for seven weeks, 12008 for about five weeks.

In these laboratory tests last year and in the field trials this year, the two systemics were mixed with activated

carbon and applied as a cottonseed treatment.

Tests showed that these particular systemic materials were not as readily translocated when applied as foliage sprays as when they were applied as seed treatments.

• **More Research, Education** — News of what may be the biggest development of almost a century in agricultural research and education came from Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council.

Blake said U.S. farm and commodity organizations are closing ranks in support of a long-range plan to put science to work for agriculture as hard as it is working for the rest of the nation's economy.

Under the long-range plan, appropriations for this system of serving farmers through science would be just about doubled over the next five years.

While there is still a great deal of work to be done on the plan, state and federal agricultural workers have outlined their research and educational needs, listing facilities and personnel required to carry out the program. This has been approved at a staff level by all the organizations concerned, and now awaits action at the policy level. The proposal now is being studied by the Secretary of Agriculture and will be considered by the Budget Bureau and the White House before it is eventually submitted to the Congress.

Blake underlined the need for an expanded program by citing statistics to show that the level of research and development for industry, measured as a percentage of gross sales, is now five times higher than that for agriculture.

"Throughout most of the economy, science is taking a more and more vital role in the nation's growth," he noted, "with agriculture being the glaring exception."

Blake emphasized that cotton has to meet competition on three big fronts—quality, promotion and price—and research has an all-important bearing on each one. This need for meeting competi-

(Continued on Page 44)



WM. RHEA BLAKE



K. P. EWING

TWO of the speakers at the American Cotton Congress who made major announcements of importance to the cotton industry are shown here. They are Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council; and K. P. Ewing, Washington, who heads USDA's cotton insects section.

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS WITH

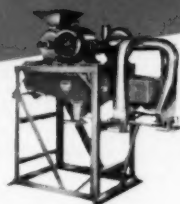
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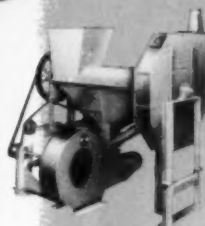
Cob Crusher for making Poultry Litter



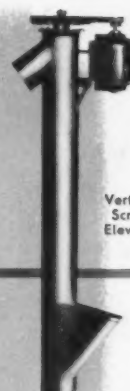
Corn Cutter and Grader with Aspirator



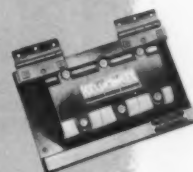
Vertical Feed Mixer
1/2 to 5 tons



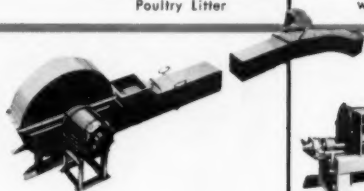
Corn Sheller with blowers for grain and cobs



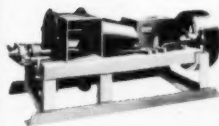
Vertical Screw Elevator



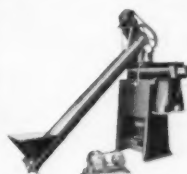
Magnetic Separator protects mill machinery



Forced Air Carloader with motor or belt drive



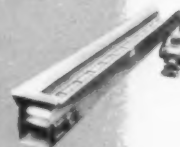
Regular and Pitless Corn Shellers



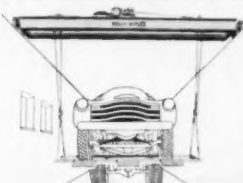
Twin Molasses Mixer



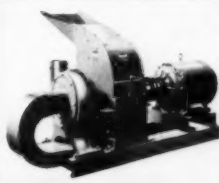
Corn Scalper with or without air cleaner



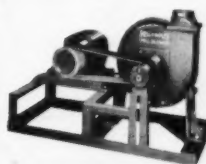
Chain Drag in double and single geared types



Electric Truck Hoist cuts handling costs



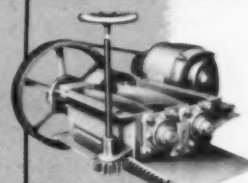
Model "M" Hammermill with direct connected motor



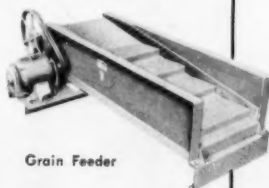
Attrition Mill Blowers for any size plant



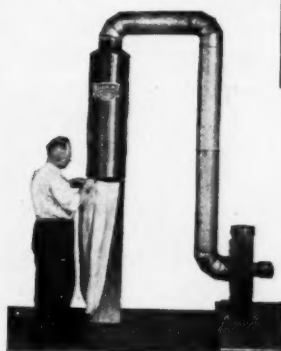
Model "S" Wide Throat Hammermill



Corn Crusher and Feed Regulator



Grain Feeder



Electric Bag Cleaner

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- ☐ Electric Truck Hoist
- ☐ Corn Sheller with Blowers
- ☐ Regular Corn Sheller
- ☐ Pitless Corn Sheller
- ☐ Magnetic Separator
- ☐ Forced Air Carloader
- ☐ Corn Scalper
- ☐ Chain Drag
- ☐ Attrition Mill Blower
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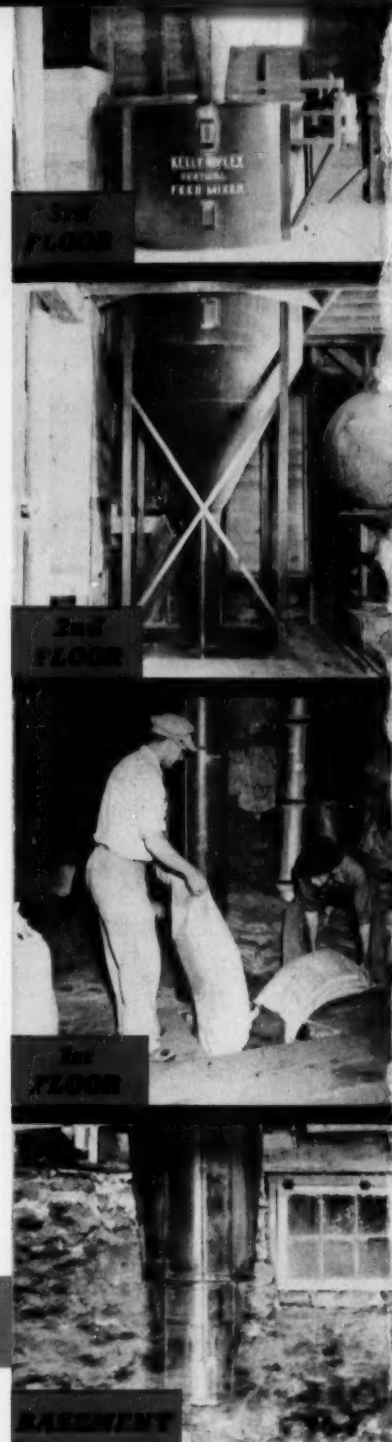
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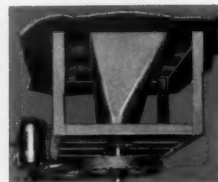
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Motor drive above floor



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Research and Salesmanship Stressed by A. L. Ward

■ **DIRECTOR of Educational Service estimates 250,000 tons of cottonseed meal were used in poultry rations last season in this address delivered May 24 at convention in New Orleans.**

IN MY CONCLUDING REMARKS to you in annual convention last year I said "If our industry will with eagerness, intelligence and determination maintain an adequate Association research and educational program, the cottonseed crushing industry will have a great future instead of merely a past." At that time I urged that we keep in mind that from organized experience comes faith in ourselves and in our products and in our future; and that by our works we acquire friends and a demand for our products.

I am happy to report to you that your Association program entered into wholeheartedly by member mills, dealers and brokers has produced results the past year which give evidence of the truth of what I said to you just a year ago.

This past year your organized efforts in the fields of research, education and public relations have greatly strengthened the prestige and the position of cottonseed meal in spite of the aggressiveness and multiplicity of competitive quality products. Competition was never greater than it is today; and, unless we are most diligent, we are in great danger of being pushed out of markets long held by us.

The average annual production of soybean meal in the United States in recent years is approximately two times that of cottonseed meal. The mere fact that approximately two tons of soybean meal to one ton of cottonseed meal move into consumption each year is a handicap to our cottonseed meal that we must overcome and we can overcome it; but, it means hard work, the maintenance of quality products and diligent, never-ceasing salesmanship. This salesmanship must be Association-wide and at every individual oil mill point, and must include salesmanship by member dealers and brokers.

Other threats to our markets must be studied. Since 1946, the annual production of animal proteins has been stepped up. Availability of grain proteins such as corn gluten meal and sorghum gluten meal has been increased. Urea, a synthetic nitrogen which, when eaten by ruminating animals is converted into protein, is now in commercial production on a large scale and can be produced in unlimited quantities. One hundred pounds of urea contains 262 units of protein compared to the 41 units of protein in 100 pounds of cottonseed meal. In other words, one pound of urea contains approximately six and a half times the protein contained in one pound of cottonseed meal which means that each pound of urea used in a supplement displaces six and a half pounds of cottonseed meal.

Recently I read an item in a farm journal which stated that five new non-protein nitrogen feeding compounds are being tested on sheep at the Iowa State

College. The object of the test is to find a non-protein nitrogen product that is better than urea which I have already stated is being produced in large tonnage and used as a protein substitute.

Stilbestrol is a new synthetic material now being widely used by feeders of fattening cattle. Most formula feed companies are now producing a supplement containing five milligrams per one pound of supplement. You want to know, what about this stilbestrol? Is it really as good as claimed? In answer I tell you that experiment station results indicate increased gains up to 37 percent over rations without stilbestrol and the cost of gains cut as much as 20 percent. In producing prime beef, savings of two cents to four cents per pound have been

made. We are bound to admit that this is an appeal to feeders of slaughter cattle.

This product, stilbestrol, is supported by a powerful advertising campaign that is rapidly spreading over the nation. Wherever slaughter cattle are fed, stilbestrol will definitely affect the demand for cottonseed meal, not only in the Southeast, the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest, but it will strike hard on the Pacific Coast which is today a top spot in the U.S. in fattening cattle for market. This new product is decreasing the use of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, and soybean meal. What are we going to do about it? One linseed processor is adding stilbestrol and we know of one processor who is adding stilbestrol to soybean meal. Why not add it if it steps up the efficiency of the supplement whether it be a 20 percent protein supplement or a 41 percent or 44 percent supplement? It appears that it is up to cottonseed meal processors to give cattle feeders what they want.

The past year gives ample evidence that cottonseed meal processors are unafraid to try the new; and ever ready to seek ways of improving the quality of cottonseed meal and cake and at the same time aggressively seeking markets that have in the past been closed to them.

An unofficial estimate of what has happened as a result of making cotton-



Crushers Attend Texas Tech Feeders' Day

Photo by Garlon A. Harper, NCPA

CRUSHERS and Texas Technological College leaders are shown in this picture, taken at the annual Feeders' Day on May 17, which was reported in the last issue of *The Press*. Feeding trials with cottonseed hulls, conducted under a fellowship provided by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, were featured on the program. Left to right in the picture are Ray C. Mowery, Texas Tech; George W. Brassell, Jr., Western Cottonoil Co., Lubbock; O. E. Key, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock; Dean W. L. Stangel, Texas Tech; Roy S. Mack, Western Cottonoil Co., Lubbock; Roy B. Davis, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock; Dr. Robert H. Black, Texas Tech; R. P. Tull, president, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Terrell; Jack Whetstone, Texas Crushers' secretary-treasurer, Dallas; Dixon White, Lubbock Cotton Oil Co., Lubbock; W. D. Watkins, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene; Don L. Jones, Texas Experiment Substation, Lubbock; W. H. Standlee, Texas Crushers' fellowship holder at Texas Tech; and Dr. E. N. Jones, Texas Tech president. Others attending but not in the picture included R. G. Fleming and Dee Hull, Lamesa Cotton Oil Co., Lamesa; and Garlon A. Harper, assistant director, NCPA Educational Service, who assisted in planning the experiment.

seed meal acceptable to formula poultry feed manufacturers indicates that approximately 250,000 tons of cottonseed meal went into poultry rations this past season. This outlet is a new market created for cottonseed meal by research plus sales efforts.

The cottonseed crushing industry cannot afford to let up in its efforts on research or in selling. Research facts and information are essential, but to our research facts, we must add more and more aggressive selling by the individual processor, cottonseed meal dealer and broker.

Our educational service had a part in the printing of the initial story told by Dr. Russell Couch about the place of cottonseed meal in the broiler ration and following the printing of that story the formula feed manufacturers were awakened to the importance of cottonseed meal to them as manufacturers of broil-

er rations. Many of the larger formula feed manufacturers, following that initial story, put out their own sales literature on the research with cottonseed meal in the broiler rations. They did this to make their formulas containing cottonseed meal acceptable to the broiler producers.

If we boil the facts down, we must admit that a large share of our success in entering the broiler market was due to the alertness and salesmanship of the formula feed manufacturers who are large buyers of cottonseed meal. They came to us and asked for it; demanded this product that could be used in the broiler rations. This demand for our product was really stronger than our own oil mills' sales efforts.

Bear in mind that this research has displaced some of the soybean tonnage going into broiler rations and you need

not think the soybean people are going to be idle and lose any part of their outlet without a fight to hold what they have. We are going to have to fight and fight hard to follow up the advantages already gained. The individual oil mill must enter this fight with enthusiasm and vigor and do a jamb up sales job. You will find dealers and brokers ready to help you.

We must continue to increase the acceptability of cottonseed meal in the rations of broilers and swine. We have not solved our problem in so far as the laying mash is concerned and we must continue on this special problem with the hope that we will find a solution to the discoloration of the egg yolk.

We must do more research with cottonseed meal in the rations of swine. We must find out how to make more available some of the essential amino acids that are contained in cottonseed meal. We need research to give us facts on which to base sales talks.

We must begin a campaign to help the thousands of small formula feed manufacturers, some of whom are also cottonseed crushers, who need to know more about how to use cottonseed meal in their formula feeds.

We began, just a few years ago, to work in cooperation with some of the larger formula feed manufacturers. We must now strengthen our ties with these nationally known formula feed manufacturers who are seeking more research facts on how cottonseed meal can more effectively serve them.

We must broaden and intensify our contacts with federal and state experiment station workers and expand the work that is now paying substantial dividends. Our own Southern Regional Research Laboratory is the clearing house we are now using as we work with the various state experiment station experimenters.

We must make more secure our contacts with animal husbandry staff personnel at the colleges and universities not only in the southern and western states, but up into the Corn Belt and on into the New England states.

We must strive to broaden our work with Extension leaders and county agents as well as vocational teachers who need to know how cottonseed meal quality has been improved, who need to have the latest research facts about cottonseed meal in the rations of all livestock and poultry. We must not forget that the technical training of these county agents and vocational teachers has been greatly increased in recent years and these men are demanding facts, not mere claims.

We must strengthen our ties with the state, section-wide and national livestock groups who are not only large users of our products but are leaders in their communities and in national organizations which help shape the thinking of their membership and others regarding the cottonseed crushers as an industry in the economic welfare of our nation. Again, we must remember that the livestock ranks today include men highly trained in nutrition. They, too, want facts, not unsupported claims.

We have known for many years that we, as an industry, cannot live to ourselves but the time is ripe for our Association to give more and more evidence of our usefulness and worthiness. We owe it to ourselves and those we serve to conduct our business so that its

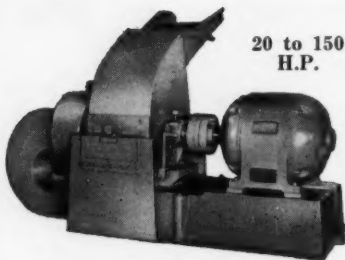
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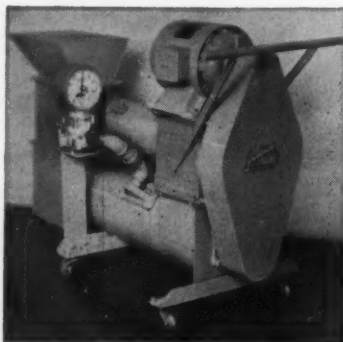
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importance to the local community, as well as the national economy is recognized.

Part of this job can be done and is being done by your Association but a big part of the job must be done at every mill point by the oil mill staff and by member dealers and brokers. The Association can do things for the membership which they cannot do for themselves. On the other hand, the Association work cannot do for the individual members the sales job that must be done by the oil mill staff in its own territory and by other members who have a stake in the success of the cottonseed crushing industry. It is recognized that the oil mills and other members who get the most benefit from our research and educational activities are the members who develop programs based on the Association work. For a study on sales ef-

fort I ask you to study the sales work and techniques of the formula feed processors.

The toughness of the competition must not discourage our membership nor our united Association efforts. We can survive only by courageously accepting the challenge of research of other industries and the competition of other products, natural or synthetic, by more research with our own products and more educational service to those we want to serve, and more diligent, determined, intelligent organized planning of our Association program, and sales efforts by oil mills.

And, again, I remind you that out of our organized experience comes faith in ourselves and in our products and in our present and future and that by our works we will acquire friends and a demand for our products.

For Ruidoso Convention

New Mexico Ginners Announce Program

■ **SELECTION** of state's Maid of Cotton will be a highlight of meeting on June 13-14.

Highlight of the annual convention of New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association will be a contest to select New Mexico's Maid of Cotton to represent the state in the national contest next year. The convention of ginners and their friends will be held June 13-14 at Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso, N.M.

Earl D. Compton, Tucumcari, is president of the group, W. L. Griffin, Deming, vice-president, and Winston Lovelace, Loving, secretary-treasurer.

New Mexico's Maid of Cotton is scheduled to be selected after the Association's annual banquet the night of June 14.

In addition to the banquet, entertainment will include a ladies' luncheon, followed by bridge and canasta, at noon on June 13. Afternoons will be free for the men to play golf, and there also will be horse racing at the track near Ruidoso on June 11-12.

Speakers at the business sessions will include R. T. Shurtleff, manager, Mountain States Compensating Rating Bureau, Denver, who will discuss workmen's compensation rates.

Dean Robert A. Nichols of New Mexico A. & M. will discuss Extension and A. & M. activities, and Dr. Phil Leyendecker will review on-the-farm demonstration work.

Cotton utilization will be the subject of an address by Dr. Leonard Smith, Washington, National Cotton Council.

Fred W. Moxey, executive secretary, New Mexico Oil and Gas Association and Natural Resources Council, will speak on the work of the Council and the state's tax structure.

Cotton varieties will be the subject of a talk by Dr. Harold D. Loden, Paymaster Farms, Plainview, Texas.

A panel discussion on cotton quality will cover such subjects as harvesting, ginning and classification. Participants will include E. J. O'Neil, New Mexico Extension cotton marketing specialist; Victor L. Stedronsky, U.S. Ginning Laboratory, Mesilla Park, N.M.; and one other person to be announced.

Control of cotton diseases will be the subject of a discussion by Dr. Lester Blank, USDA plant pathologist at New Mexico State College.

Ginners and Farmers Will Locate Cotton Office

Ginners and farmers have been named in Lamb County, Texas, on a committee to select the site for a new cotton classing office and to decide whether it will serve gins outside the county.

Committee members are: Jack Straw, Olton ginner; Doyle Turner, Earth farmer; W. M. Kesey, Spade farmer; R. A. Reed, Fieldton farmer; Drew Watkins, Sudan ginner; Claude Gage, Sudan ginner; and Hugo Kinkler, Littlefield ginner.

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Seals that are

EFFECTIVE



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Operators of cotton gin and oil mills invariably point to the Fafnir Mechani-Seal Bearing as an important feature of Fafnir Ball Bearing Power Transmission Units. The seal, on this bearing effectively excludes dust, dirt, lint, moisture and retains grease . . . yet, it is frictionless . . . produces no drag, no rubbing action, no wear. In addition, Fafnir Mechani-

Seals are protected against corrosion. Thousands of installations are proving their advantages.

Other preference points include the Fafnir originated self-locking collar and ease of installation. Because Fafnir bearings are bored to inch dimensions to fit standard shafting, they slip-fit right into place. For minimum maintenance and lubrication, easier starting, substantial power savings, long service life, specify Fafnir Ball Bearing Power Transmission Units. The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Connecticut.



Counterbored eccentric construction of collar and inner ring assures positive locking action, without set screws, lock nuts or adapters.

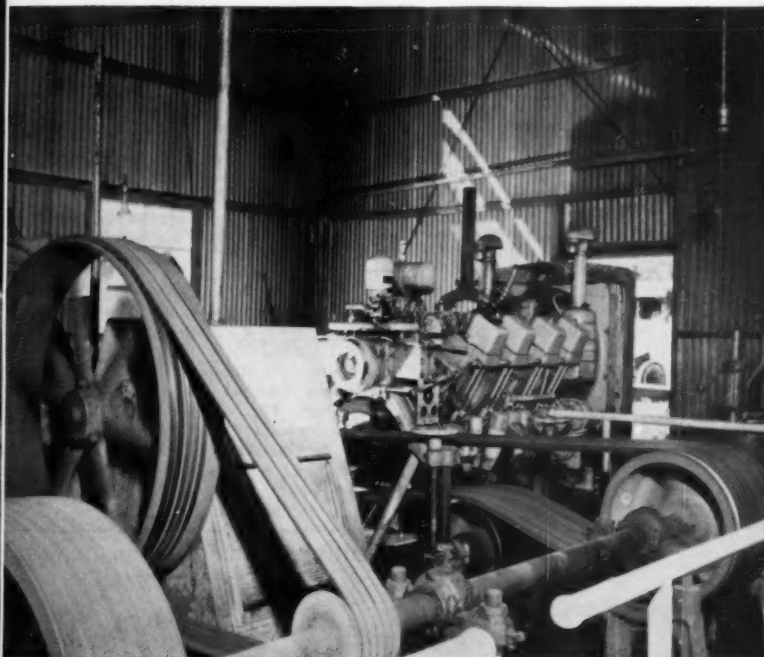
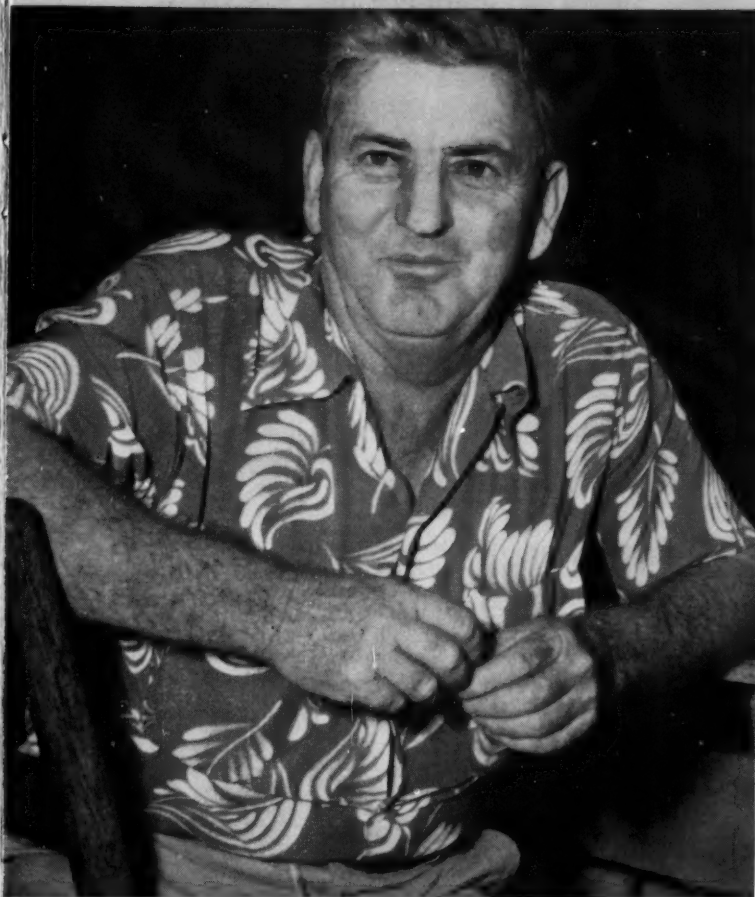
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O. K. Spelce bought his CAT* D17000 Engine in 1948, to power a new Continental 4/80 gin. After six successful seasons, he knows it was a good investment. The engine drives the four saw heads, a twin press, three large fans, a Continental dryer, burr machine and incline cleaner. The gin averages 75 bales a day.

In Mr. Spelce's own words: "Our Cat is doing a good job. We can gin a bale of cotton on one gallon of diesel fuel. That's low-cost ginning. Compare it with the cost of electricity and you really show a saving."

Caterpillar Cotton Gin Engines are so simple to operate they require almost no attention. They're thoroughly protected from lint and dust. And their steady power gives smooth, even saw speeds that produce high-quality samples.

Ask any Caterpillar owner about their dependability. In many gins there's never an hour lost due to

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See your dealer today. He offers a range of engine sizes up to 520 HP, and among them is the *right* engine for your gin.

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**MODERN
HEAVY-DUTY
GIN POWER**

To Meet in Lubbock

Superintendents Announce Plans

■ **FULL PROGRAM** of business discussions and entertainment planned for convention of International Association.

Details of the program for the sixty-first annual convention of the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association have been announced by H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer. Lubbock will be host for the meeting, June 14-15-16, and Hotel Lubbock will be the convention headquarters.

W. C. Whittecar, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, is president of the Association. G. A. Ward, Producers Cotton Oil Co. of Arizona, Phoenix, is vice-president.

The Oil Mill Machinery and Supply Association, which serves as convention host, is headed by Boyce Temple, Fort Worth Steel and Machinery Co. Kenneth Whitlock, Corpus Christi, is vice-president, and H. B. Adams, General Power Equipment Co., Dallas, is secretary-treasurer.

A get-acquainted party at 7 p.m. June 13 in the Lubbock Club Room of the Hotel Caprock will precede the formal opening of the convention on June 14.

Other entertainment will include a ladies' luncheon at Lubbock Country Club and a barbecue on June 14; a ladies' coffee, the Twenty-Five Year Club



T. H. HOPPER

GUEST SPEAKERS at the superintendents' meeting will include T. H. Hopper, from USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans; and A. Sidney Briggs, manager, Fire Prevention and Engineering Bureau of Texas, Dallas.



A. SIDNEY BRIGGS

Luncheon and the annual banquet, dance and floor show on June 15; and a ladies' Auxiliary coffee on June 16.

• **First Day** — Convention registration will start on June 14, and the first business session will be called to order at 9:30 a.m. by President Boyce Temple of the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers' and Supply Association.

Roy B. Davis, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, will welcome the group and Kenneth Whitlock and G. A. Ward will respond to his address.

Speakers at this session will include Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A. & M. College, and O. J. Jones, chairman of the Association's short course committee,

(Continued on Page 40)



Write for
Illustrated Bulletin

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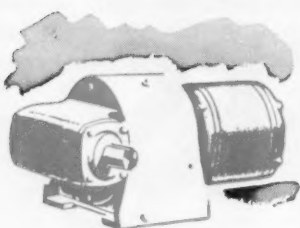
portable fire extinguishers . . . built-in fire detecting and fire extinguishing systems

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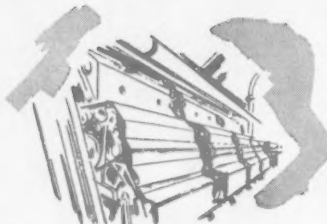


Quick Reference Guide

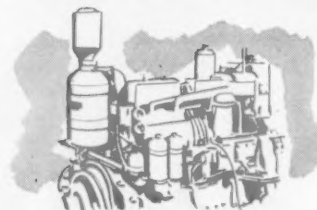
to lower operating and maintenance costs



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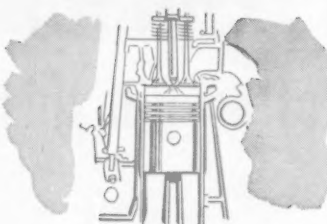
GULF PRECISION GREASE—for ball and roller bearings in cotton gins, and for grease lubricated motor bearings.



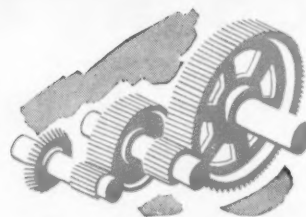
GULFLUBE MOTOR OIL H. D. — heavy duty oil for lubrication of automotive type internal combustion engines —both gasoline and Diesel.



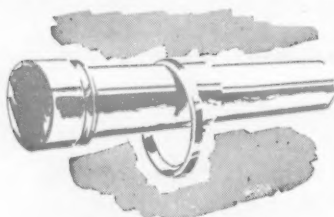
GULF NO-RUST ENGINE OIL — GULF NO-RUST NO. 3—give idle equipment positive protection against rust.



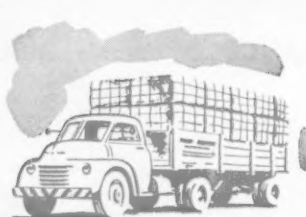
GULF DIESEL FUELS — clean burning. Good ignition qualities.



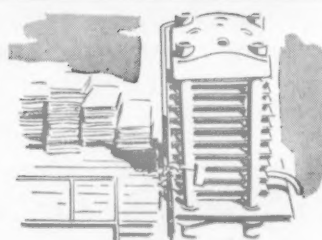
GULF LUBCOTES FOR OPEN GEAR DRIVES—protect against wear and corrosion.



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Superintendents Are Holding Meeting

Members of Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association are on the Mississippi Gulf Coast for their annual convention June 6-7-8 at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel. Many entertainment and business features are on the program announced by B. C. Lundy, Greenville, Miss., general chairman, and reported previously in The Press. A report on convention activities will appear in the June 18 issue. Woodson Campbell, Hollandale, Miss., heads the organization this year.

San Antonio Meeting Of Crushers Starts

MOST of the members of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association arrived in San Antonio this week end for the sixty-first annual convention, June 5-6-7, at the St. Anthony Hotel.

Social activities include a Cotton Pickin' Jamboree Sunday, ladies' luncheon, golf tournament and banquet Monday. Guest speakers are Robert C. Jackson, American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute; Garlon A. Harper, National Cottonseed Products Association; and J. Roger Deas, American Can Co.

R. P. Tull, Terrell, is 1954-55 president of the Association, and A. J. Mills, Stamford, is vice-president. Other officers are C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, and Jack Whetstone, secretary-treasurer, both of Dallas; and Ed P. Byars, traffic director, Fort Worth.

Margarine Association Publishes Brochure

That spread on your roll or toast and that dressing on your salad needn't hurt your conscience. According to the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, the fat in them is good for you.

In recent years, fats have been the subject of extensive research. A new brochure, "Fats And Your Diet", summarize in layman's language what scientists have discovered about these essential foods.

"The aim of the brochure," says Mrs. Clara Gebhard Snyder, Consumer Service Consultant for the NAMM, "is to inform students and homemakers, as well as other consumers, of the important, but often overlooked, role that fats play in the diet."

"Fats And Your Diet" discusses briefly the make up of a good diet. It then explains how fats aid in digestion, act as vitamin-carriers and help in the "even-burning" of energy by the body. On the subject of weight control, the booklet says, "A low-calorie diet that protects health must provide at least 15 percent of the calories from fats . . . for safety, it is wise to plan 20 percent to 25 percent of the calories from fat."

The USDA estimates today's total consumption of food fats at 44.7 pounds per person compared to 45.9 pounds per person in 1940. The approximate level of food fats consumption apparently has not changed radically in the past 25 years. But there have been changes in the relative contributions of the different

types of high-energy foods. The total consumption of margarine and butter, the two principal vitamin A providers was 19.1 pounds per capita in 1940. In 1946 it reached a low of 14.2 pounds per capita. In 1954 consumption of these two food fats came back to 17.3 pounds per capita. While butter consumption reached a low of 8.6 pounds per capita in 1953, in 1954 it contributed 9.0 pounds per capita. Consumption of margarine has steadily increased from 2.4 pounds per capita in 1940 to 8.3 pounds in 1954. Diets today, of course, contain more kinds of food fats than in earlier times.

Also in preparation, to supplement "Fats And Your Diet", are two new recipe booklets featuring margarine—"Choice Recipes With Margarine," a collection of new recipes for family use, and "Cooking For A Crowd With Margarine."

Committee Plans Air Pollution Research

MEMBERS of the industry-wide committee to work on problems of air pollution associated with ginning have been announced. They are Charles A. Bennett, in charge, USDA cotton ginning investigations, Stoneville, Miss.; A. H. Rose, head engineer, Air Pollution Control District, Los Angeles County, California; R. C. Corey, chief, fuels technology division, U.S. Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh; and Ed H. Bush, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

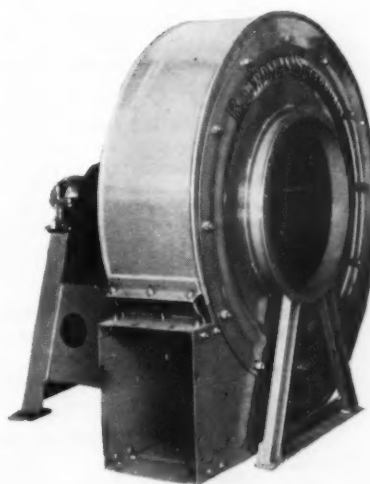
A research project on the problem will be set up at the new U.S. Ginning Laboratory at Clemson, S.C., and the Bureau of Mines also will conduct research work on some phases.



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• Plant Food Leaders Convene June 12

MORE than 800 fertilizer manufacturers, material producers and agricultural leaders will meet together June 12-15 at The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., according to an estimate by Presidents Russell Coleman of The National Fertilizer Association and Paul T. Truitt of the American Plant Food Council.

This preliminary convention of the National Plant Food Institute precedes the consolidation July 1 of the Council and NFA.

Registration begins Sunday, June 12. A meeting of the Institute's board of directors-elect and a forum on problems relating to fertilizer-pesticide mixtures sponsored by the technical service com-

mittees are scheduled for the Monday session.

Featured Tuesday morning will be an address by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture E. L. Peterson and a youth panel of representatives of Future Farmers of America, 4-H Clubs, and the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association.

E. A. Geoghegan of Southern Cotton Oil Co., New Orleans, chairman of the NFA board of directors, will preside and address the convention. He will be followed by Edwin Pate of Laurinburg, N.C., who will speak as chairman of the APFC executive committee.

Senator John L. McClellan, chairman of the Senate committee on government operations, and Rep. Harold D. Cooley, chairman of the House committee on agriculture, will be featured speakers Wednesday morning.

• USDA Workers Given Awards for Service

USDA AWARDS for superior service were presented June 1 to E. E. Dennard, Dallas, and Elmer Hudspeth, Lubbock, along with a number of other USDA employees. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson made the presentation to these two men, for work associated with cotton and oilseed processing, as well as to the other recipients of the awards.

Dennard, marketing specialist with USDA's Commodity Stabilization Service, formerly was associated with an oil mill in El Paso. He has been with USDA for 12 years.

His citation stated that the award was in recognition of the fact that he saved the government \$350,000 in transportation and marketing costs on castor beans grown in 1953. The savings resulted from the processing of the beans with cotton oil mill equipment available in the Southwest, instead of shipping the beans to the East, as had been done previously.

Hudspeth is agricultural engineer stationed at the Lubbock Experiment Substation in Texas. He was nominated for the award by his project leader, Rex F. Colwick of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, for engineering planting equipment and techniques that can save \$6 to \$10 million annually in replanting costs. Equipment developed by Hudspeth has been pictured in The Press in the past.

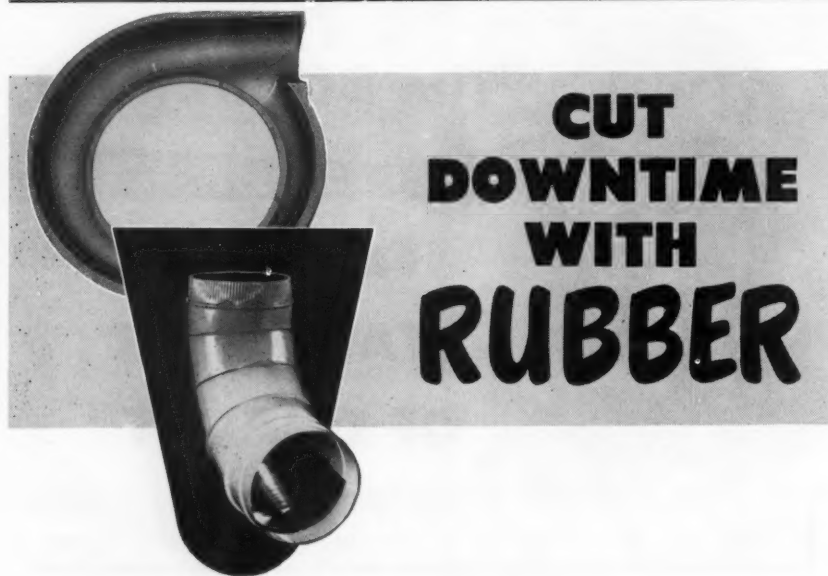
Through research, the causes of most replanting were found by Hudspeth to be drying out of the soil around the seed or heavy crusting. Standard practice in the area is to plant seed three to four inches deep to insure against drying out, but this method delays emergence and makes replanting essential after rains of high intensity. Following these findings, Hudspeth developed an attachment for the lister-type planter commonly used in the area which overcomes both of these causes of failure of seed to germinate and emerge.

The attachment features a narrow shielded furrow opener, which allows the seed to fall to the firm bottom of the furrow, and a hollow, soft-rubber tire seed press wheel which presses the seed into the firm moist soil before they are covered. This gives the seed intimate contact with moisture; and the firmness of the seedbed prevents drying out below the seed, even though the covering soil quickly dries out above. Following the seed press wheel is a device which insures covering at optimum depth of one and one-half inches. This accurate covering at a relatively shallow depth makes it much easier for the seedlings to push through a crust that might form.

As a result of his effort, it is estimated that at least 10,000 units were manufactured and put into use during the 1954 season.

Hudspeth says several thousand more of the units have been manufactured and will be used on farms this year.

Hudspeth is a 1942 agricultural engineering graduate of Texas A&M College. He served in the Army after graduation until 1945. He then joined the agricultural engineering staff at A&M, working there until going to Michigan State College in 1949, where he received a master's degree. He has worked at the Lubbock Station since.



From California to Georgia ginners are turning to rubber to save hours of downtime and dollars in lost production. The new Rockhide rubber lined elbows are fast becoming standard equipment in progressive gins from one end of the cotton belt to the other. In every cotton-growing section these rubber lined elbows are saving their price in replacement cost plus thousands of dollars by drastically reducing downtime. Rockhide Elbows are made in standard sizes of 20 gauge black iron. A quarter inch of tough, abrasion resistant rubber is fused to the heel half of the elbow and guaranteed never to come off. It starts in the bead in the intake end and extends smoothly over the crimp in the discharge end, giving full protection from one end to the other. Installation is the same as any galvanized elbow.

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• Winners for Mellorine

CREDIT for the successful fight in behalf of mellorine in South Carolina, reported in the last issue of The Press, is shared by lots of cotton leaders. Growers, ginners and crushers worked hard in their own territory and at Columbia. Any list of leaders in the work would include Mrs. Durrett L. Williams,

C. FitzSimons, Jr., and George L. Hooks among the crusher representatives; Ralph Jackson and other members of the National Cotton Council staff; Senators James Hugh McFaddin, W. E. Myrick and Marvin E. Abrams; and Representative Marshall B. Saunders. It took a long, hard battle to push through the law permitting the sale of this frozen vegetable oil product in the

eleventh state in which it may be sold; and the entire vegetable oil industry owes a vote of thanks to the South Carolinians responsible.

• Wild Cotton Eradicated

ERADICATION of wild cotton in Florida, a measure designed to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm, covered about four percent more acreage during the past season than a year earlier. USDA reports that eight infested plant colonies were found in the boll inspections, as compared with 29 infested colonies in the preceding season. The work is done in southern Florida and surrounding islands.

• Competitor for Cotton

MORE COMPETITION for cotton is foreshadowed by two recent announcements. One is that Type 680 nylon yarn is available for use in curtains, sheets, lingerie, blouses and men's sports jackets. It is described as having outstanding sunlight resistance and offering improved whiteness retention during processing and in use.

Du Pont laboratories also have announced that nylon tarpaulins were tested for two years by trucking firms and showed no loss in tensile strength and only a slight drop in tear resistance. Field tests are still under way on neoprene-nylon tarps for haystack covers, machinery covers, temporary and permanent silage storage and similar use.

• Bug Is Smart

A SMART BUG is the flea beetle. Dr. James B. Kring, Connecticut Experiment Station entomologist, found that the beetle can tell whether or not a potato leaf has DDT sprayed on it. Given a choice, the flea beetle will select the unsprayed leaf every time.

• Frozen Food Unharmed

A TASTING PANEL of quality control and research experts has decided that the atom bomb fired May 5 at Yucca Flat did not appreciably change the flavor and color of frozen foods stored there.

Codfish, strawberries, orange juice, peas, chicken pot pies and french fries were exposed in a 17½ cubic foot home freezer located in the kitchen of a single-story, concrete slab house 4,700 feet from ground zero. Other samples were buried just beneath the soil in an insulated box 1,270 feet from ground zero. It was the first time frozen foods have been exposed to an atom blast. These, together with frozen food samples not exposed, were scored by the panel for color, flavor, texture and appearance.

• Bales Test-Wrapped

COTTON BALES test-wrapped in experimental plastic film have been shipped to Bremen, Germany, by Otto Goedecke, cotton shipper of Hallettsville, Texas. The experiment is being conducted by the National Cotton Council in cooperation with a number of agencies interested in the packaging of cotton.

• Study Magnet Standards

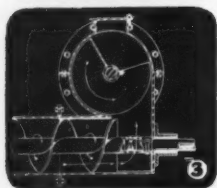
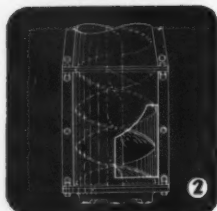
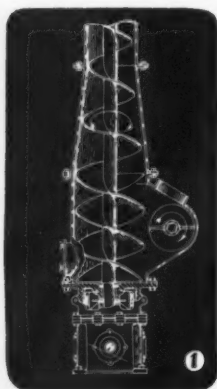
STANDARDS for the use of magnets in cotton gins are being studied at this time by a Committee on Standards for Magnets in Gins. The committee, named

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Hammond Screw-Lifts have opened up a new avenue of efficiency for hundreds of mills and processing plants in the conveying and elevating of free-flowing bulk materials. They require a minimum of space—fit into crowded areas—handling either a trickle or large volume as much as 3000 cu. ft. per hour—eliminate the human element—structural supports are unnecessary—a Screw-Lift becomes an integral part of any processing system.

You get all of these EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

1. Patented expansion relief chamber at transfer point which provides 130% more capacity than the rated handling capacity of the unit. This feature relieves pressure, choking and degradation.
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last March following a meeting of the over-all group on cotton fire hazards, consists of Hugh Keepers, Fire Prevention and Engineering Bureau, Dallas; C. M. Merkel, USDA Gin Research Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; Eugene H. Brooks, Continental Gin Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Dick Roosevelt, Eriez Manufacturing Co., Erie, Pa.; and Cliff Miller, Magni-Power Co., Wooster, Ohio.

• What Do You Eat?

WHAT DO YOU EAT? USDA will try to answer this question in a national survey of six thousand households in 42 states. The purpose is to improve marketing of farm products by finding out more about consumers' buying habits. Such a sampling, conducted by a private organization under contract to USDA, is the basis for the reports on housewives' purchases of margarine and butter that have been appearing in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press regularly for about a year.

• Erosion Costly

TAXPAYERS cough up about \$2 million yearly to Uncle Sam just for getting rid of soil that farmers send to New Orleans. General John R. Hardin, president of the Mississippi River Commission, says that it costs that much yearly to dredge from the Mississippi the million tons of sediment that wash down every day and must be removed to keep the port of New Orleans open.

• Grasshoppers Numerous

GRASSHOPPERS are worse this season in Western Oklahoma than at any time in 30 years, according to Congressman Victor Wickersham. He's called for federal help for farmers, saying that the problem is too big for individual land holders. "I found 10 little grasshoppers on practically every blade of grass in the southern part of my district," he commented.

• Bull Hard To Describe

BULLS are hard to describe in a formal specification, the U.S. Bureau of Prisons contends, and its boss, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., has been given authority to buy bulls without competitive bids. What did the Bureau do before this authority was granted?—

"Why we had to write up specifications," a bureau official said. "Things like age, weight, sire, bloodlines, and amount of milk produced by progeny. Then we tried to adjust these factors with prices asked.

"Do you know," he said, "it's awfully hard to write up specifications for a bull."

• Time To Drink Up

IT'S TIME AGAIN to drink up. With milk, that is. June is National Dairy Month and everyone is urged to help the dairy farmer by swigging an extra glass or so of what has been called nature's almost perfect food.

"Money spent on milk and its products is money wisely spent," says Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson. "In terms of food value, it pays excellent returns."

Loans for Farm Product Storage Are Extended

USDA has extended loans for farm storage facilities and equipment for another year. This extends the loans through June 30, 1956. The lending is designed to help farmers obtain needed storage space and drying equipment.

Any farm owner-operator, tenant, landlord, or producer partnership is eligible to participate in the programs. Application for a loan may be made at the county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office. The loan may be made either directly through the county office or through a local bank. Loans may be obtained on storage for cottonseed, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, soybeans, grain sorghums, dry edi-

ble beans, rice, peanuts, flaxseed, and winter cover crop seeds.

Farmers in most states can borrow up to 80 percent of the cost of new storage bins, cribs, or other approved storage structures. The structure must meet requirements for storage under the price support program. The loan can be paid off over a four-year period which begins on the first anniversary of the loan, when the first installment is payable.

Interest on the loan is at the rate of four percent per year. Since the program started, about 70,036 loans have been made covering structures with a capacity of approximately 258 million bushels. This is an increase during the last year of 23,918 loans, covering structures with a capacity of approximately 83 million bushels.

FACT for ADVERTISERS:

■ Your advertising message in this issue will be read by cotton gin and oil mill men in every cotton and oilseed-growing section of every producing state—from California to the Carolinas and from the Gulf to the Canadian border.

• Camden Mill's Roses Make Beauty Spot

ROSES at the Southern Cotton Oil Co. mill at Camden, S.C., of which Thomas Ancrum has been manager for many years, make one of the city's beauty spots. A recent article in The Camden Chronicle said:

"One of the most spectacular examples of rose culture in the city, is to be found in the plot of a commercial establishment—the Southern Cotton Oil Co. on East DeKalb St. Plainly visible to passers-by is an elegant display of Paul Scarlet, a large shrub rose of brilliant red hue. The bushes line the fence both in front and on the west side of the office. A number of bushes of several other va-

rieties of perpetuals are also to be found in the yard.

"The rose planting at Southern Cotton Oil Co. was started nearly 25 years ago. The mill yard was mostly 'hard pan' surface, without grass, and was a considerable eyesore. The plants were set out, and with a minimum of attention, have flourished to make the yard a place of beauty throughout the summer and fall.

"The National Council of State Garden clubs awarded a plaque to the company for the most attractive commercial garden in Camden, and the rose garden has been visited repeatedly by numerous garden clubs.

"The success of the rose plantings more or less bears testimony to the efficacy of cottonseed meal as a plant food, for only on a very few occasions

■ Brief . . . and to the Point

BEN R. BARBEE, general manager, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, Texas, recently told the Texas Commercial Agriculturist Council in an address:

"Once we can remove the hammer of surplus, the cotton farmer of this country and the economy of our country as a whole will best be served by a recognition that we can produce more than we can consume domestically, and that the farmer will profit by a little of the spirit of the old Yankee traders who made us great in world trade when these Yankees put out to sea in the clipper ships and took care of themselves in the markets of the world."

have regular fertilizers been applied around the roses.

"Visitors are always welcome to visit the rose garden, but, lovely as it is, it is not up to its usual spender, the management of the company reports. The April freeze, followed by the recent drouth, has caused the Paul Scarlets to bloom less profusely than usual, and has resulted in some degree of blight to the other perpetuals.

"The success of roses in the mediocre soil of the company lot should provide encouragement for gardeners in search of foolproof plants to beautify their homes and business plots."

• Eastland Urges New Cotton Policies

SENATOR James O. Eastland of Mississippi advocates new cotton policies in an article in the June Farm Journal that is of interest to members of the industry.

"I propose a bold, new plan that would, I believe, restore a decent income to cotton farmers," the Senator says. "Here it is:

"1. Lower supports to 80 per cent of parity but at the same time increase acreage to 23 million acres. This will allow us to compete aggressively for markets, at home and abroad, and will actually give cotton growers more income.

"2. Get rid of our government-held cotton supplies as rapidly as possible by moving them onto the world market at competitive prices (not necessarily the 80 per cent prices for what we consume). The government would take the loss."

The article discusses the plan in detail and the reasoning behind the proposal.

Chilean Oil Imports Static

Chile is a deficit producer of edible vegetable oils, and import requirements for 1955 are forecast at 22,000 short tons, according to USDA.

This compares with imports of 21,292 tons in 1954 and 22,292 tons in 1953. Over 95 percent of the edible oils imported last year consisted of miscellaneous mixed oils, semi-processed, 16,628 tons of which came from Argentina and 3,779 tons from the U.S.

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YEAR AFTER YEAR, COTTON FARMERS SELECT THIS SAME INSECTICIDE



◆ **TOXAPHENE CUT WEEVIL INFESTATION**—B. B. Everett, Palmyra, North Carolina, outstanding cotton farmer of Halifax County, is using toxaphene for the fourth straight year. "Last year we started poisoning about the 10th of June, and made toxaphene applications every seven days until the time of general boll weevil migration," he said. "We kept infestations below five per cent and produced a fine crop."



◆ **MAIN STANDBY IS TOXAPHENE**—Orville Odom, veteran aerial applicator of Bradley, Arkansas, says, "I think the farmers I work for have as high a yield per acre on their cotton as anywhere in the country. For the years I have been here, working for the same farmers over and over. I have found their main standby is toxaphene."

Successful cotton growers everywhere have found that early season control of insect pests with toxaphene pays off at picking time (with more cotton per acre.)

Right now the overwintered boll weevil and a mixed population of other pests—flea-hoppers, thrips, cutworms—threaten cotton fields in many areas. Prompt control measures with

toxaphene protects your crop now and can prevent later buildups.

Compare notes on insecticide performance with other growers in your community. We're confident you'll find that year after year toxaphene has been the best cotton insecticide buy.

See your dealer. He can supply you with toxaphene insecticides now.

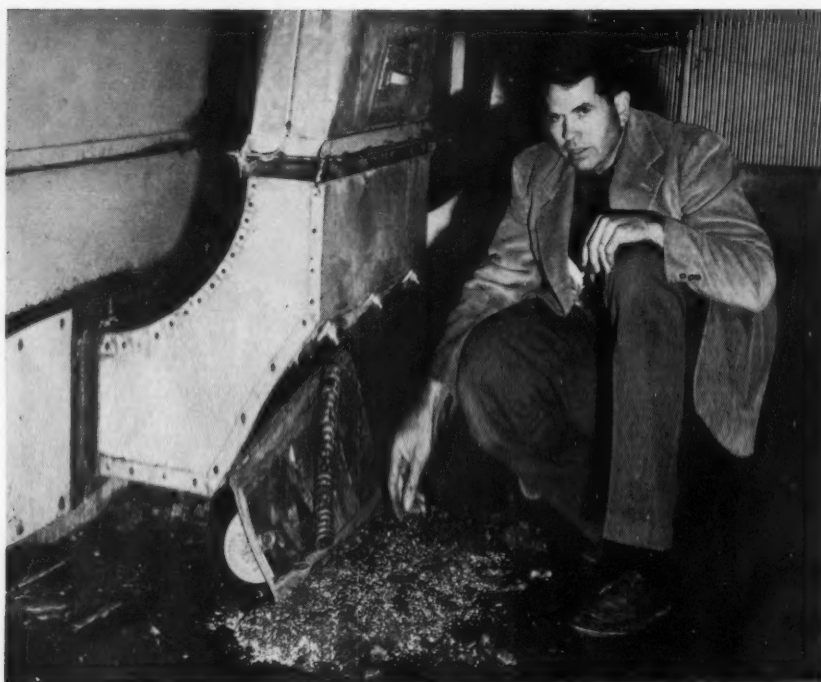
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H455-B

TOXAPHENE dusts·sprays

THE CHEMICAL BASE FOR TOXAPHENE IS PRODUCED BY HERCULES FROM THE SOUTHERN PINE



FARMERS GIN CO., Itta Bena, Miss., has an automatic signaling device which warns when a predetermined amount of tramp iron has collected on the face of a magnet. The firm's management says that this is saving the plant \$500 in machinery damage and \$200 in shutdown time per season because of the elimination of fires in the cleaners and of damage to sawteeth. Charlie Lee is shown examining some of the material collected.

By Reducing Losses

Magnetic Separators Offer Gins Economy and Safety

■ MANY GINNERS have found by experience that the use of this device helps to provide the answer to six major problems which are constantly faced by the industry.

GINNERS are constantly searching for equipment or methods which will stop fires, reduce insurance rates, curtail cotton losses during processing, reduce maintenance costs, reduce downtime during the busy season and upgrade their customers' cotton.

In 1949, Eriez Manufacturing Co. of Erie, Pa., began an intensive study of the ginning industry because it believed that its permanent, non-electric magnetic separators would provide a solution to these problems which are so widespread in that industry.

The permanent magnetic separator would be one simple installation, requiring no electrical connections, no repairs and no maintenance other than simple cleaning. It would remove the tramp iron present in the bulk material which is the cause, in most instances, of the fires and the machinery damage.

Eriez had done prior work of this same nature in the textile industry and found that its magnets had solved similar problems. Putting this knowledge to work in the ginning industry resulted in developing the know-how to solve any ginner's problem caused by tramp iron.

Three years of test work went into this program—carried on with the cooperation of the USDA Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., and the National Cotton Council. At the end of these three years, Eriez was ready to

offer magnets to the ginning industry on a guaranteed performance basis. It is believed that few pieces of industrial equipment have ever been placed on the market which have been so thoroughly proved.

Answers received from gin owners have shown that magnetic equipment is doing the trick.

At the Johnson Grove Gin Co. in Alamo, Tenn., Pat Hughes states that they have had no fires this season after a magnet was installed at the outlet of his drier which handles the picked cotton and cotton waste. He has collected a substantial assortment of bottle caps, nails, nuts, bolts, knives and harrow teeth—so he knows that their sawtooth is not being damaged by this tramp metal! Also, he estimates that there is a saving of \$500 a year in machinery damage and 54 manhours a week.

At the Jonesway Gin Co. in Kennett, Mo., Burl Milburn has added a piece of washboard to his collection of picker fingers and similar tramp iron which had been securely held by magnet from entering the feeders and gin stands. He has seen increased production because he has had no shutdowns or fires since this permanent magnet has been on guard. Milburn estimates savings in shutdown time at \$200 per season and 50 manhours.

Charles W. Lee of Farmers Associat-

ed Gin Co. in Itta Bena, Miss., has installed equipment with a "brain" which signals when a predetermined amount of tramp iron has been accumulated on the face of the plate magnet. This automatic alarm system lights a light, rings a bell or halts the machinery until the iron contamination has been cleaned off the magnet. This, of course, eliminates the need of frequent checking. It is installed at the bottom of the number one drying tower. Fifteen pounds of tramp iron, including tobacco tins, is being removed per season. The equipment is preventing fires in the cleaners and protecting the sawteeth from damage. Lee estimates a per season saving of \$500 in machinery repairs, \$200 and 100 manhours saved because shutdowns are no longer a regular occurrence.

Buster Branch of the Rives Gin Co., Rives, Mo., says, "I think the magnet has been 100 percent effective because we have not burned a drier this season. Prior to installing the magnet, we had about two tower driers burned every season. And we're saving \$500 by eliminating shutdowns." Rives has installed a magnet at the discharge of its tower drier.

These, of course, are just a few samples of what magnetic separators are doing for the cotton ginning industry. With the hundreds of others across the country, they add up to a dramatic answer to a serious problem—solved in such a simple way.

Superintendents Announce Plans

(Continued from Page 30)

will discuss plans for the oil mill operators' short course at Texas A. & M. College.

T. H. Hopper, USDA Southern Regional Research Laboratory, will speak; and there will be a round-table discussion of seed and lint cleaning, with G. A. Ward as moderator, assisted by C. R. Campbell, C. W. Scott, H. D. Reeves, T. S. Pryor and L. U. Cole.

• **Second Day** — E. C. Echner, Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond, Ind., will show a film at the beginning of the June 15 session.

Speakers at this session will include E. A. Gastrock, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans; A. Sidney Briggs, manager, Fire Prevention and Engineering Bureau of Texas, Dallas; A. Cecil Wamble, manager, Texas Cottonseed Products Laboratory, College Station; and Jorge M. Ruiz and Salvador Rojas, reporting on the second divisional meeting held at Guadalajara, Mexico.

Participants in a round-table discussion on preparation of meats and extraction will include M. C. Verdery, moderator, assisted by H. F. Crossno, J. Peter Reed, D. R. Bowman, Dean Bredeson and C. W. Rankin.

• **Third Day** — The final business session on June 16 will include the annual report of Secretary-Treasurer H. E. Wilson, committee reports, the election of officers and other business.

H. F. Crossno will report on the West Coast divisional meeting.

T. H. Hopper of the Southern Laboratory will speak, and there will be open discussion with G. A. Ward and M. C. Verdery as moderators.

The convention will adjourn at noon.

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Detourists Accommodated

■ HERBERT A. LEGGETT, editor, Arizona Progress, shares with readers the joys of vacation travel in other states in this article. He also shared the highway with bulldozers, hard at work for his convenience.

VACATION JOYS are the subject of a recent article by Herbert A. Leggett, editor of Arizona Progress, published by the Valley National Bank, Phoenix. His experiences follow:

No one in his or her right mind should leave Arizona in the spring, or motor across country at any time. Our good wife and I (at least she started out pretty good) must plead guilty on all counts. We recently completed a 5,000 mile trip in which we visited 18 states, dozens of long lost relatives and a rugged assortment of proving grounds labeled "Detour Ahead—This Construction Is For Your Convenience." In this the bulldozer's finest hour, it takes the high road and harrassed detourists take the low road.

Despite the alleged change of administration in Washington, Republican states still have the worst roads. The best roads are invariably found in areas with no population and no traffic. Arizona's super-best is in Apache County where, on a 100-mile stretch, we encountered only two automobiles and some Indians on foot. The common denominator in traffic signs everywhere is this sinister warning: "Radar Patrolled By Unmarked Police Cars." As for points of

interest, we noted that snake pits are far better advertised than national parks.

Eating and sleeping, always a major concern in strange territory, fall into the category of living dangerously. One must learn to "case the place" very carefully on arriving at the day's destination. Many motels are located not only on major truck routes but adjacent to railroad switchyards and airports, if any. As we lay us down to our nightly AAA sleep, a tug of war often developed between acute weariness and the machine age. In blithe disregard for Dunkin' Hines, we hazarded the usual hit-and-run meals at roadside taverns. With the inevitable juke box screaming "Let Me Go, Lover," no special effort was required to speed the parting guests. We were also convulsed at times by mottoes and bright sayings such as "Banks Don't Serve Food. We Don't Cash Checks."

Theoretically it is a good idea for Arizonans to get away occasionally — just to see how normal people live. We tend to become smug and supercritical of less favored climes. However, all that travel does for us is to make us even smugger. The best part of any trip is getting back home.

Many Farms Regularly Need Supplemental Irrigation

Supplementary irrigation should be considered not just as an emergency measure in the Midsouth area but as an aid in lowering costs. This is the opinion expressed in an article on water resources published recently in the Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

Supplementary irrigation should be considered as a regular practice for many farms of the district, says the author, Harry B. Kircher.

"The use of supplementary irrigation offers considerable opportunity in helping reach a better water balance. The idea of irrigation for general field crops is still regarded by many as a practice mostly of concern to farmers in the arid West. At least, that was so until the past few years of drouth. And, if history is any guide, there is reason to believe that, as the drouth fades in memories, so will interest in irrigation in the Midsouth and Midwest district region tend to lag, Kircher says.

"The fact is, though, that irrigation in this region should not be thought of as just an emergency measure. The district has considerable areas that are normally deficient in water supply relative to maximum needs. Today, the problem of irrigation should be further studied in the light of lower costs and new methods. Of course, the costs of alternative ways of increasing yields must always be considered. Also, the physical limitations of irrigation, the problems of available ground and surface waters, must be taken into account."

India Has 1,036 Oil Mills

India has 1,036 vegetable oil mills which employ more than 20 workers each and use power, USDA reports. Bombay and Madras account for more than half of the total.

The plants operated an average of 190 days per season and produced a total of 464,795 long tons of vegetable oils. They crushed about 1,320,000 tons of oil-seeds in 1952.

Howard Zuch Is Texas Ginning Specialist

Howard W. Zuch has been named assistant agricultural engineer—cotton ginning for Texas Extension Service. He succeeds Ed H. Bush, now executive vice-president of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

The new specialist is a native of Travis County, Texas, and a graduate of Austin High School and Texas A. & M. College. He received the B.S. degree in agricultural engineering in 1953 and entered the army immediately after graduation. He was discharged as a first lieutenant after service in Germany and France.

During his college career, he spent the summers working at various jobs including farm work. Zuch is single. His headquarters will be at College Station.

Mississippi Delta Leaders Named To Council Board

Sixteen Delta leaders were elected as directors at large by the retiring Delta Council board at its recent meeting.

Organized as the policy-making arm of the Delta-wide organization, the board of directors represents the 18 Delta and part-Delta counties and towns of 3,000 and above population. In addition, 16 directors are named by the board to serve throughout the year.

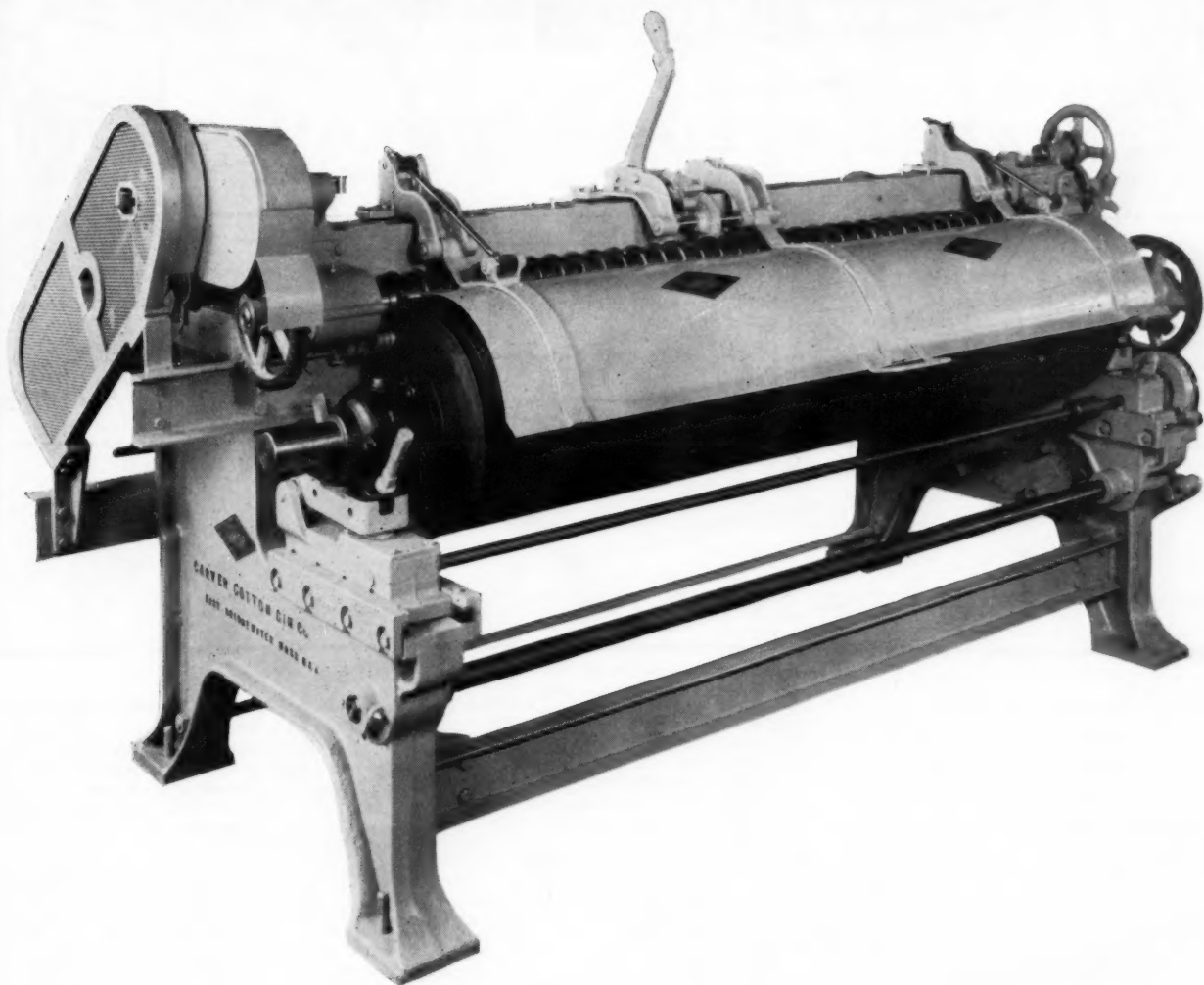
Mississippians elected by the board are: H. G. Carpenter, Rolling Fork; G. Cauley Cortright, Jr., Rolling Fork; H. B. Crosby, Greenville; Frank E. Everett, Jr., Vicksburg; W. M. Garrard, Greenwood; T. M. Garrott, Jr., Tunica; W. J. Godbold, Doddsville; T. P. Howard, Lake Cormorant; V. A. Johnson, Indianola; S. H. Kyle, Clarksdale; Jack M. Montgomery, Inverness; C. P. Owen, Robinsonville; R. P. Parish, Greenwood; P. M. B. Self, Marks; H. M. Trice, Anguilla; and Oscar O. Wolfe, Duncan.

Board members for 1955-56 to represent counties and cities are elected by referendum vote of the membership. County representatives are: Bolivar, R. C. Malone, Pace, and E. G. Shelby, Shelby; Carroll, B. H. McCarty, Rt. 1, Greenwood, and Ralph W. Redditt, Sidon; Coahoma, A. B. Adams, Clarksdale, and Kirk Haynes, Jonestown; DeSoto, W. H. Austin, Lake Cormorant, A. V. Shannon, Lake Cormorant; Holmes, J. T. Thomas, Cruger, and E. W. Hooker, Lexington; Humphries, L. R. Wadlington, Belzoni, R. B. Harris, Midnight; Issaquena, F. N. Johnson, Grace, and L. T. Wade, Grace; Leflore, John W. Kearney, Money, and R. C. Shaw, Sidon; Panola, Donald Bartlett, Como, and J. C. Dunlap, Batesville; Quitman, Henry C. Self, Marks, and W. M. Yandell, Vance; Sharkey, Wm. J. Klaus, Cary, and Spencer B. Powers, Cary; Sunflower, W. W. Gresham, Indianola, and Frank T. Brumfield, Inverness; Tallahatchie, M. P. Sturdivant, II, Gledora, and T. B. Abbe, Jr., Webb; Tate, J. E. Cahill, Senatobia, and E. E. Moore, Senatobia; Tunica, Miles Earnheart, Tunica, and B. F. Harbert, Robinsonville; Warren, J. H. Henderson, Vicksburg, and B. N. Simrall, Redwood; Washington, LeRoy P. Percy, Greenville, and Torrey Wood, Hollandale; Yazoo, James Coleman, Yazoo City, and Emile T. Schaefer, Yazoo City.

City representatives are: Belzoni, Paul Townsend; Charleston, O'Dell Sanders; Clarksdale, E. Cage Brewer, Jr., and Wm. H. Frazer, Jr.; Cleveland, J. J. McPherson; Drew, H. L. Grittman; Greenville, Conwell Sykes and F. A. England, Sr.; Greenwood, J. C. Fair and L. C. Spencer, Jr.; Hollandale, Duncan Cope; Indianola, Morris Lewis, Jr.; LeLand, Leroy B. Allen; Vicksburg, Alex J. Brunini and J. W. Garrett; Yazoo City, Miller P. Holmes.

Past presidents automatically serve as directors. They are: W. K. Anderson, Clarksdale; Sam H. Coker, Yazoo City; Alexander Fitz-Hugh, Vicksburg; J. R. Flaunt, Swan Lake; W. M. Garrard, Jr., Indianola; Hugh L. Gary, Greenwood; James Hand, Jr., Rolling Fork; W. M. Kethley, Cleveland; Maury Knowlton, Perthshire; W. T. McKinney, Anguilla; Jere B. Nash, Greenville; Charles R. Sayre, Scott; Walter Sillers, Rosedale; Irby Turner, Belzoni; Ellis T. Woolfolk, Tunica; W. T. Wynn, Greenville; and Wm. A. Crabill, Marks.

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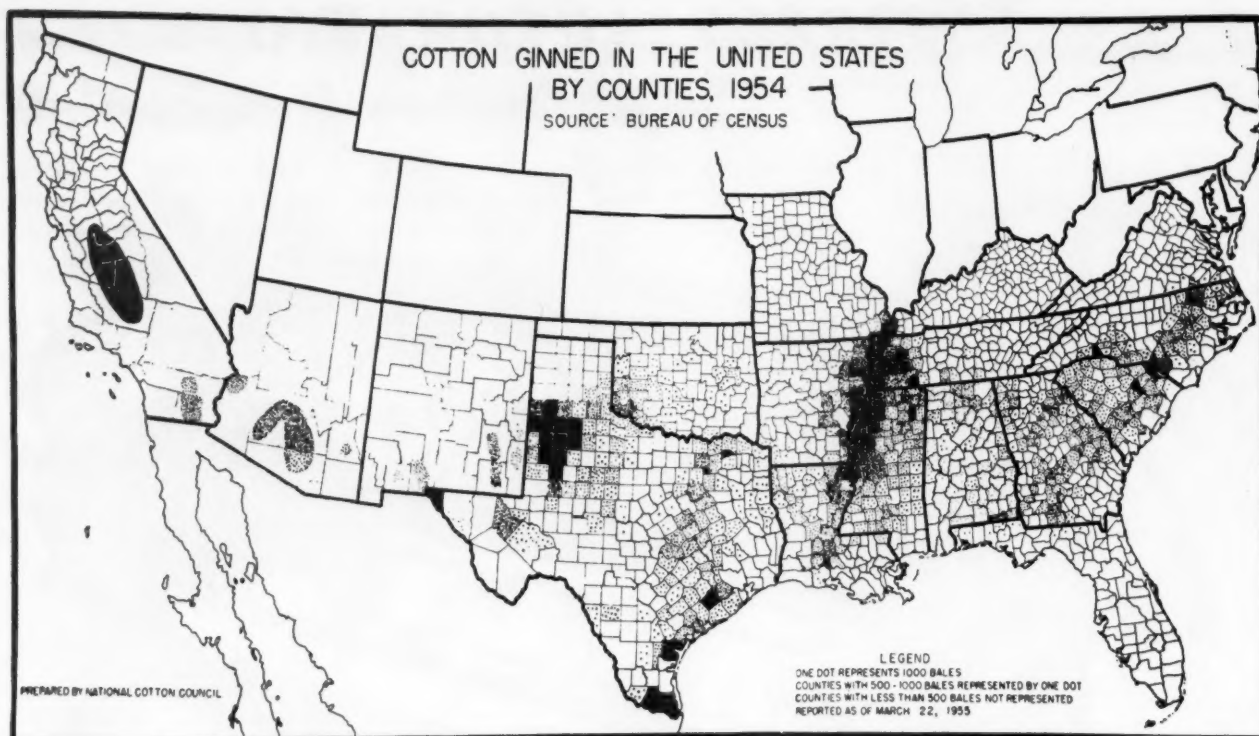
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Cotton Congress

(Continued from Page 24)

tion was stressed also by many other speakers in the Congress.

• **Warning from Fleming** — Lamar Fleming, Jr., Houston, head of Anderson, Clayton & Co., sounded a warning in his discussion of the world cotton situation at the banquet at Harlingen Country Club, June 3. Lower Rio Grande Valley Ginners' Association gave a reception preceeding the banquet, and Valley oil mills and compresses were hosts for the banquet.

High cotton prices and acreage reduction in the U.S. were cited by Fleming as having caused cotton farms in this country to operate far below their efficient rate of production and of having sheltered increases in competitive production.

Export subsidies are not the answer, the speaker said, adding, "We are in a very bad fix; and we have to find a way out that really will get us out, not some panic-conceived nostrum that will make the fix worse tomorrow."

Fleming suggested that the best way out will be found by "a mental attitude that gives principal emphasis to costs of production and secondary emphasis to price."

The cotton leader said "more dollars can be saved by producing cotton cheaper than can be made by selling it higher," and that this is the way toward greater income for cotton growers. It also is in complete harmony with the interest of the consumer and the taxpayer and the best way to check and, if possible, reverse the losses to competitive fibers, he believes.

Fleming reviewed some of the problems arising from the increased supplies of shorter staple from the Southwest, saying that his firm shared in the responsibility along with others interested

in cotton of the region. To remedy it, he suggested that growers be encouraged to grow longer staple wherever possible and that the surplus qualities be priced so as to prove attractive to mills.

"This matter cannot wait," he concluded. "To avert disaster, we must get the right varieties planted in 1956 and help our Congressmen and the Administration to hold the government loan to its intended function of reasonable price protection instead of the role of our principle customer."

• **Harvesting and Ginning** — Tremendous changes in harvesting and ginning of cotton have made it increasingly important to apply the practices which research has proved are best, Ed H. Bush, Dallas, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, said.

Bush outlined some of the major findings of research and their application to harvesting and ginning. He listed the recommendations for gin set-ups in the Lower Rio Grande Valley and Corpus Christi area, and urged ginners to follow the Extension Four-Point Ginning Program.

• **Cotton Merchandising** — The need for good merchandising of cottons of high and known qualities was stressed by Otto Goedecke, Hallettsville, Texas, cotton merchant, in his address. He discussed the importance of proper packaging and other factors that will help cotton to meet competition.

Sidney J. Files, Itasca Cotton Manufacturing Co., Itasca, Texas, discussed cotton's competition.

• **Other Speakers** — Assistant Secretary of Agriculture James A. McConnell, Washington, was one of the principal speakers. "Taking Bearings" was the title of his address.

World cottons were discussed by Abdu Sattar of Pakistan; and Alfonso Pacheco, president of the Mexican Cotton Association, addressed an evening ses-

sion in Matamoros at which his organization was host.

Dr. F. C. Bishopp of the Pink Bollworm Laboratory at Brownsville; Morris Bloodworth, Texas Experiment Substation, Weslaco; and Jack Garrett, Harlingen, were among the others on the program.

Other features of the Congress, held in the Lower Rio Grande Valley for the first time, included a beach party and shopping tour and luncheon for ladies, and tours and luncheons for the men. Visited on the tours were such places of interest to cotton industry members as the Pink Bollworm Research Laboratory, Weslaco Experiment Substation and Rio Farms.

Cotton in the Home Will Be Featured by Papers

Cottons will be featured in the second home furnishing supplement which the National Cotton Council will publish for newspaper use during Home Fashion Time, Sept. 28 to Oct. 8.

The tabloid-size supplement will be distributed to 1,800 daily newspapers, 1,000 leading weeklies and major department stores throughout the country. It will feature fashion news and home decoration trends in cotton floor coverings, curtains, slipcovers, sheets, towels and other household furnishings.

Cotton Cut Has Increased Arkansas Unemployment

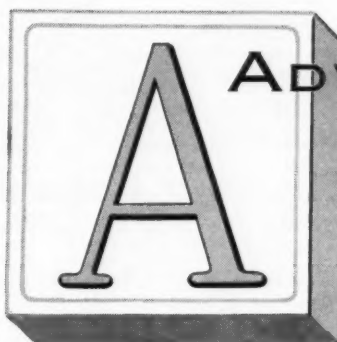
Cotton acreage reductions in Arkansas account for the rise of about 1,000 persons on state welfare rolls recently, Welfare Commissioner Carl Adams, Little Rock, says. Farm laborers have been moving into towns "because farmers just don't have the need for workers," he said.

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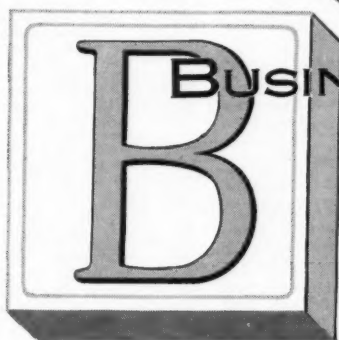
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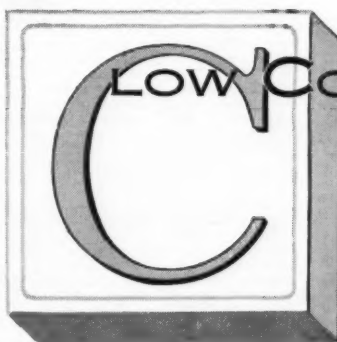
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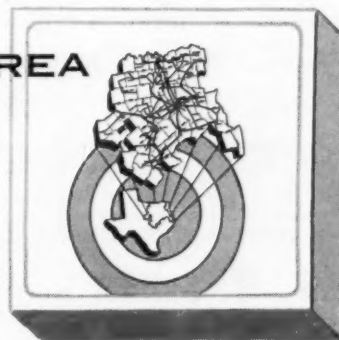


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FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers, each complete with 14" conditioner and 36" cooker; rolls, cookers, 176 and 141-saw Carver linters, all completely rebuilt. Butters milling machine. Double box linter press. Filter presses, attrition mills. 54" seed cleaner. No. 153 separating unit, No. 136 double hull beater.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 151 Leslie St., Telephone PR-5958, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Anderson Twin Motor Super Duo 36" Cooker Expellers, complete with motors, and electrical starting equipment. Purchased new in 1946, operated 3 years. Present arrangement for flax and soybeans. A-1 condition.—Contact Lee Atherton, letter or phone Atlantic 2112, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern preprocessing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

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150	Sq. Cage	900	1188
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100	Slipring	900	1183
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FOR SALE—Very attractive Rio Grande Valley gin buys that will net their cost in two years operations.—Call or write M. M. Phillips, Box 1288, Phone TE5-8555, Corpus Christi, Texas.

GET YOUR orders in early for the CAMCO green boll and rock trap shown at our booth during the Ginners' convention. Only \$125. Give suction pipe size.—Allen Transmission and Supply Company, P. O. Box 7912, Dallas 26, Texas. Phone HU-5321.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw model F brush gin stands. 2 Continental model 4X feeder extractors. 4-60" Mitchell Standard units. 1-80 saw Murray gin stand with glass front and rolldumps with 1-60" Mitchell Super unit. One Continental all-steel up-packing press. 2 Continental double X Master feeder extractors like new. Let us know your needs.—Sam Clements & Co., Greenwood, Miss.

FOR SALE—Murray type cotton gin, four 80 saw stands, Atterbury sterilizer driven with 5 H.P. motor (electric). Main gin powered by Fairbanks Morse engine, 100 ton seed house and new mixed feed warehouse built two years ago. For information please write P. O. Box 191, Navasota, Texas, or phone 5-6815.

FOR SALE—Eight Standard Mitchell cleaners. Located Lockney, Texas, \$100 each. 1-22' 20,000 lb. capacity Fairbanks-Morse scale, \$500. One double drum four-gin Cen-Tennial condenser. Used very little, \$600. 250 geese, sale or rent July 15.—Whittenburg Gin Company, McAllen, Texas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—Presses: One all steel late model heavy duty Lummus up packing, one heavy duty steel bound Continental up packing, One Lummus swing door, down packing and upper box and down packing ram and casing only for Hardwicke-Etter. Trampers: One Lummus, three Continental E.J., two Murray and one Cameron. Press Pumps: Five Beaumier, two Lummus, one Continental and one Murray. Gins: 7-80 saw Continental steel air blast with 30 fronts. 5-80 Continental V-belt brush. 2-80 loose roll glass front Murray. 5-80 Lummus double moting with M.E.F. feeders, and 5-80 Model F-3 Continental brush with roll density indicators and with Master Double X Continental extracting feeders with automatic feed. Feeders: Standard Mitchell machines in all sizes, and 60" and 66" Super Mitchell units. Separators: Three 50" Continental with back geared vacuums, two 48" cleaning type and one type "M" Lummus, and two Murray VS. Cleaners: One 52" 4-cylinder air line and one 1953 model 6-cylinder blow in type Murray V-belt, and one 16 unit Lummus Thermo. Steel Bur Machines: One 10" Lummus and one 14" V-belt Wichita. Distributors: One 4-80 steel Murray belt, one 4-80 Murray conveyor, and one 5-80 Mitchell conveyor. Dryers: One 1953, 24-shelf and one Big Reel Murray dryer and heater. New Government type towers in practically all sizes. New fans which meet required specifications for pink bollworm trash and hull disposal. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of guaranteed late model used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems at no obligation. Call us regarding any machinery or complete outfits you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephone: Day 2-8141, Night: 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—3-80 Continental gin GE-electric motor located Lee Count, Arkansas. Price land, buildings, machinery, \$10,000. Machinery only, to be moved, \$6,500.—Newbern & Co., 45 Union Ave., Memphis, Tennessee.

FOR SALE—One Murray big-reel dryer, \$800. One Hardwicke-Etter 20-shelf tower dryer, \$400. One all-steel 60" Murray condenser, \$400. One steel Continental dropper, \$200. One Continental one million b.t.u. burner, \$200. An assortment of fans.—W. H. Ritchey, Hendrix, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—One Lummus steam thermo dryer; 1-50 H.P. Scotchmarine boiler complete with stack and trim; 18 D-420 V-belts and one sheave to match.—Tynan Co-operative Gin Company, Tynan, Texas.

FOR SALE—1-60" all-steel Murray condenser—Address P. O. Box 1356, or call MA-2155, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Bargain. New 24-shelf Hardwicke-Etter tower dryer with top transition. Two sections slightly damaged by fire. Price \$750 F.O.B., Madill, Oklahoma.—Contact Jim Hall, Phone RI-1893, P. O. Box 751, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—3-66" 1952 Model Super Mitchell units. Excellent condition.—Box NZ, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Gins: 4-90 Hardwicke-Etter; 4-80 glass front Murray; 4-80 DC Continental F-1 brush; 1-80 saw F-3 Continental brush; 4-80 DC Continental C-brush; 5-70 Continental C-brush with 30 fronts; one 80-saw DC Hardwicke-Etter. Lint cleaners: 5-80 Lummus jets complete with lint flue, condenser, exhaust fan and 40 h.p. motor. 4-80 Lummus jets. Huller-cleaner-feeders: 4-66" standard flat belt Mitchells; 1-66" flat belt drive Super Mitchell; 4-66" double V-drive Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder after cleaner. Cleaners: one 5-cylinder blow-in type V-drive Hardwicke-Etter; 1-52" V-drive Murray incline blow-in type; 2-52" Continental incline steel; 1-10 and 1-15 section Lummus thermos. Condensers: 1-60" and 1-70" 1949 Lummus steel; 1-60" Continental model 40 steel. Burners: 1 Hardwicke-Etter. Presses: One Murray steel-bound with steel platform; one Gullett steel-bound with platform. Dryers: One 20-shelf tower dryer; one Murray big reel; two Lummus thermos. Separators: two Lummus 50", one Continental 50", one 1952 Gullett. Trampers: one long stroke Lummus; one short stroke Lummus; 1-12" 22 foot tall Murray rotor lift; one Lummus. One V-drive Lummus press pump, 20 h.p. motor. Fans: 1-50"; 2-45"; 1-20".—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 47847 and 49626, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four Lummus Super Jet with lint and condenser. This equipment is in excellent condition. Priced to sell.—Box MT, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Don't miss these bargains. 1-14' Hardwicke-Etter bur machine (wood) complete with intake and discharge conveyor, \$500. 4-80 saw Lummus all-steel, double moting gin stands with lint flue, \$1500. 3-60 Murray gin stands, 6" mote conveyor, \$600. One 160 h.p. Minneapolis-Moline gas engine, \$500. One Murray steel bound cotton press, ram and casing, \$625. One 4-cylinder Lummus 72" horizontal cleaner, all-steel, \$300. 1-72" Lummus all-steel cleaning separator, \$450. One Hardwicke-Etter 80-saw gin stand, hot roll box, double moting, \$600. Complete cotton gin as follows: 4-80 saw Continental brush DC stands, Mitchell feeder extractors, conveyor distributor, 4-cylinder steel inclined cleaner, all-steel Continental up-packing press, E.J. tramper, 60" steel Continental condenser, 150 h.p. Le Roi gas engine. Can be bought for removal or to operate in present location.—Strader-Hughston Company, Rt. 7, Coit Road, Phone FO-8-8883, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete gin 4-80 Continental, complete Stacy drying system, tower and burner, fans, Murray and Hardwicke-Etter droppers. 2-75 h.p. electric motors, Mitchell feeders, Lummus bur machine, pulleys, shafting, belts, condensers, scales. Will sell all or any one item.—Contact W. E. Brady, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—4 Gullett model 100 Super X feeder extractors, ginned less than 3000 bales and in top condition. A steal for only \$500 each. Don't let this bargain pass.—Sam Clements, Greenwood, Mississippi.

FOR SALE—4-80 Lummus wood front with L.E.F. Lummus feeder conveyor. Distributor lint flue like new. Lummus swing door press and E. J. Continental tramper. All this is in first class shape. Will sell cheap. Contact me.—F. W. Urbish, 424 Lake Drive, Taylor, Texas.

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FOR SALE: By owner—4-80-saw Lummus steel gin stands, which were reworked in 1949, and including lint flue, \$2000. Lummus double box steel-bound, down-packing press with steel sills and platen, with Lummus tramper which was installed new in 1950 and including Lummus horizontal pump, \$5,000. 60" Lummus down discharge all-steel condenser which was installed in 1949 and is in excellent condition, \$800. 10' Lummus bur machine which was reworked a few years ago, \$700. All this machinery in first class clean condition. Will sell as a whole or separate.—Cedar Bluff Gin Company, Cedar Bluff, Alabama.

FOR SALE: Continental steel bound up-packing press, ram, cylinder, condenser and Lummus tramper.—Taylor Bonded Warehouse, Davisboro, Georgia.

FOR SALE:—2-10' bur machine (Cen-Tennial) assembly with 72" cleaner and 72" separator and stub shaft assembly.—Cen-Tennial Ginners, Inc., Bennettsville, South Carolina.

FOR SALE:—Continental 3-80 gin machinery outfit with: Model F brush gins, double X feeders, conveyor distributor, revolving drum separator, Model 40 condenser, simplex down-packing all-metal press, E. J. tramper, seed scales, metal seed bins; excellent machinery, used very little. Other items: Continental paragon press; E. J. tramper; Continental brush and air blast gins, Model 30 fronts; lint flue; screw conveyor, various sizes; Allis Chalmers E-60 power unit, ginned under 1000 bales.—Aycock Gins, Carrollton, Ga.

FOR SALE:—6-60" Wide Mitchell Special Super Unit extractor-feeders, with supports and hull conveyors. These machines are 1947 model converted from Super Units to Special Supers in 1952. Also have V-drives from lower sections to upper sections. Equipped with hot air spreaders for drying system. 5-66" 1951 model Mitchell Special Super Units extractor-feeders, complete with supports, hull conveyors, hull spouts, and hot air spreaders for drying system. Will deliver anywhere west of Dallas, Texas.—Write P. O. Box 3260 Fresno, California.

FOR SALE:—1950 Model 14' Lummus hull separator. Completely reconditioned.—Box SH, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE:—Four Gullett 1949 Model 80-saw brush gins. Four 66" FEC Mitchell units. One tramper. One press pump. One down packing all steel press, complete with tramper and pump.—Box XT, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE:—5-80 Murray gin with conveyor distributor, packer, seed press, cleaners, etc. Complete gin to be moved. On railroad spur.—"Pete" Scholz, 1315 Avenue B., San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE:—Two all-steel Continental 10' bur machines. One 6-cylinder 72" Continental all-steel cleaner. 1-50" Continental separator. 1-72" Continental separator.—R. W. Turnbow, Haskell, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO BUY:—Used Slurry cottonseed treater, must be in good condition, and bargain.—Box SY, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED:—1-80 saw Gullett model 91 air blast gin stand.—Call Sam Clements, Greenwood, Miss.

WANTED:—Six saw cylinders from Murray air blast gins with saws, bearings and collars complete. State condition and price.—Box MX, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

Personnel Ads

AVAILABLE:—Experienced man would like job as gin manager, or ginner. Can furnish references on request.—Address J. T. Lilledahl, 2515 Jackson Drive, Phone 986R, Gatesville, Texas.

WANTED:—Superintendent for expeller oil mill in Eastern Oklahoma. Crush soybeans, peanuts, and manufacture feeds. Not large operation. Want man who is dependable, sober and can train and handle men. Give experience, age and salary expected.—Box YM, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

JOB WANTED: as repair man or ginner. Experienced and will furnish references. Available immediately.—Address L. C. Bailey, 4902 South Acres Road, Houston, Texas.

WANTED:—Ginner and repair man. Year-round. Willing to work. House furnished. Electric power. 5-80 Murray outfit.—Box PF, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE:—Three rebuilt Model NEU 6-cylinder 8" x 9" MM engines with starting equipment, for natural gas or butane; two rebuilt Model MEU 4-cylinder 8" x 9" MM engines with starting equipment, for natural gas or butane. All engines guaranteed.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, 913 East Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE:—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE:—TWO 36" Eureka 1500 lb. feed mixers with 11 x 6 bucket elevator. Also good used leather belting, 4" to 14", 50 cents to \$1.50 per foot.—Allen Transmission and Supply Company, P. O. Box 7912, Dallas 26, Texas, Phone HU-5321.

FOR SALE:—Engines: one MM 210 h.p. twin; one MM 240 h.p.; one FBM 120 h.p. full diesel; one GM 340 h.p. twin diesel. New Le Roi engines for sale or trade.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 47847 and 49626, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE:—One 6-cylinder Twin City engine, starter, generator, and clutch, \$1200.—W. H. Ritchey, Hendrix, Oklahoma.

PARTS: Dismantling for parts Model 32D14 Fairbanks-Morse 140 H.P., full diesel engine. Also 48" Continental condenser.—Farmers Co-op Gin, Phone 17, Caddo Mills, Texas.

Cotton Classing Course Under Way in Georgia

A cotton classing short course is under way now in Augusta, Ga., according to Dr. T. Hayden Rogers, head of the department of agronomy, University of Georgia.

"This is primarily a service course for men in the cotton trade—ginners, farmers, and anyone else interested in buying and selling cotton. The only entrance requirements—other than entrance and laboratory fees—are good eyesight and true color perception," Rogers said. The course is being conducted June 6-24.

He explained that, to save both time and money, the course is given on an intensive basis; that is, the entire day is devoted to the work. Large lots of all qualities of cotton will be graded and stapled. In addition, Rogers said, lectures will cover pertinent topics related to the handling and processing of cotton. A complete set of official standards for grade and staple will be available for study and comparison, Rogers stated.

Emmett C. Hanson, chairman of the Augusta Classing Office, will be the instructor for the course.

Tulare Warned to Tighten Use of Irrigation Water

Tulare County Farm Adviser Ralph L. Worrell warns that below average water supplies in the California county will necessitate making the most efficient use of irrigation water this year.

In issuing this warning, University of California farm advisers point out that one way to make water go farther is to reduce waste. Tests have shown that frequently much of the irrigation water applied may be lost in runoff at the lower end of a field, or in deep percolation.

"To avoid such losses, we urge farmers to study their irrigation practices to determine how water wastes can be reduced," Worrell said. "For example, soil tubes or augers should be used to determine when moisture supplies are becoming depleted and irrigation again is needed."

On sandier soils it may be desirable to shorten irrigation runs to reduce deep percolation losses. This will require installing additional head ditches and will increase the irrigation labor needed, but the water saved may permit bringing the crop through to maturity with the limited water supplies.

To reduce water losses when furrows or strip checks are used, farmers often will find it desirable to turn in large flows of water at the beginning of the irrigation—enough to reach the end of the field in a quarter of the total irrigation time. Then, cut the flow to a minimum necessary to maintain a trickle at the end of the field until the irrigation is complete.

If you are growing deep rooted crops, Worrell advises, apply sufficient water to wet the soil to the full depth of rooting at each irrigation and reduce the number of irrigations.

Light, frequent irrigations—where not needed—are wasteful of water.

■ JIMMY CRAWFORD is the new manager of Muleshoe, Texas, Gin and Elevator Co.

Do You Need

Office Space in Dallas?

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Completely air conditioned, well lighted, and one block from public transportation service to downtown Dallas. This space adjoins the offices of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

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From Our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 17)

AFL decided to use the lash. It announced that it would work to defeat the "selfish aims" of the Bureau and Grange. The CIO applauded, but made no direct threats.

Meanwhile, the working relationship between the Farmers Union and the big labor organizations became even closer. In several states they, not too oddly, chose the same political candidates and backed them with active campaigns.

The drive for political unity on a national scope, however, came into prominence only a few weeks ago. Farmers Union long has been a strong advocate of schemes to guarantee farmers 100 percent of parity, out of the Treasury if necessary.

Last year it entered a battle with the Eisenhower Administration and the Farm Bureau, and lost out to flexible 75 to 90 percent supports. Organized labor stayed on the sidelines in that battle.

This year the Farmers Union sought new allies in its battle for restoration of rigid supports. Chief among those was Rep. Harold Cooley, Democratic Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

Cooley introduced HR 12 to restore mandatory 90 percent supports, and sponsored it in the Committee. After weeks of hearings, and with the issue still in doubt, Cooley invited the CIO into the fray.

• **CIO Prexy Pleads** — CIO President Walter Reuther personally delivered a strong plea for high farm supports. He pledged the support of organized labor, and that was backed up by recommendations to the Committee from the AFL.

Cooley, as we have reported in this column, took the unprecedented action of stepping down from his position at the head of the Committee to have his photograph taken with Reuther. Then he issued a statement calling Reuther's testimony the best farm statement he had seen in 20 years on the Committee.

Later he ordered printed, at taxpayers' expense, some 47,000 copies of the

Reuther statement for distribution among farmers.

Almost immediately there was talk that Cooley had "made a deal" with the labor organization. He had promised, so the story said, to lead farm support for the \$1.25 an hour minimum wage in return for labor backing of high supports.

Cooley declined to confirm the reports publicly, but his mild denials convinced few people who were in a position to know what was going on. The word "deal" may be a bit harsh, but there is no question of an understanding that added up to a mutual assistance pact.

The Cooley bill went through the Committee, but by a much narrower margin than a year ago. The vote was 23 to 11 as compared with 27 to 7 last year.

For weeks a House show-down vote was postponed time after time while CIO and AFL lobbyists worked on all the Representatives they felt they could influence. Informal polls, however, kept showing lack of a majority for the higher supports.

• **Bill Saved** — When the bill finally reached the floor it was saved from defeat only because Speaker Sam Rayburn personally appealed to Democrats to support it. Observers agreed that it was saved solely because of official Democratic backing.

The House vote confirmed, if confirmation was needed, that farm supports had become largely a partisan political issue. The division was 185 Democrats for and 29 against the Cooley bill. Republicans voted just as solidly the other way, 172 to 21.

By an even closer 8-to-7 vote, in which party lines were crossed, the Senate Agriculture Committee rejected a move to take up the Cooley bill under a rule that would have required a report to the Senate floor no later than June 15. But the Senate Committee agreed to hold hearings on the whole question of farm programs, and that hearing began this week.

Chairman Ellender and a majority of the Committee have no intention of reporting any farm program bill this session. Instead, they plan to hold exten-

sive hearings, probably including a grass roots tour next fall, before offering a bill early next year.

Meanwhile, there is time to reflect on what the farm program backers got or will get for their pains in bringing labor support back of the 90 percent bill. The answer so far as this year is concerned is—nothing.

Labor, on the other hand, now will be looking for strong backing from the 90 percent farm bloc for a boost in the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.25 an hour. An increase is reasonably certain, but whether it will be to \$1 or \$1.25 still is uncertain.

Still unanswered is the question: If labor gets what it wants this year what will be the effect on its support of 90 percent farm price props next year?

Maid of Cotton Leaves For Europe June 7

Maid of Cotton De Lois Faulkner leaves New York June 7 to visit five European countries in behalf of the American cotton industry. She will visit England, Germany, Italy, France and Belgium.

The trip will conclude more than six months of travel by the young Oklahoman who already has visited 40 cities in the U.S. and Canada. She returns from Europe on July 8.

U.S. To Have Food Display

U.S. trade groups and USDA will jointly sponsor an exhibit at the International Food Fair in Cologne, Germany, Oct. 1-9. USDA has reserved 6,500 square feet of space and units in it will be about 20 by 15 feet. Trade groups will have priority for space, followed by individual firms. Inquiries and space requests should be sent to International Trade Fair Staff, USDA, Washington 25.

■ **JOHN GREGG**, National Cotton Council field representative, was the speaker at the May meeting of Lubbock Agricultural Club. **RAYMOND KING**, Lubbock Cotton Oil Co., introduced him.



Contoured Rows Prevent Water Loss, Increase Cotton Yields

RAIN of 1.08 inches is retained by area having contoured rows, right, as shown in Bulletin 767 on Conservation and Utilization of Soil Moisture, released by the Texas Experiment Station near Spur in conjunction with USDA. At the left, a field picture illustrates how straight rows failed to hold the

water. Runoff from this area was .70 inch. The practice of contouring reduced runoff from 2.75 inches for straight-row farming on land with 0.5 percent slope to 1.95 inches, and increased the cotton yield 29 pounds per acre. Photographs shown above were both taken within an hour after the rain.

The GINNER'S PAGE

office and yard supplies PAPER TAGS

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This year The National Cotton Council is urging ginnermen, warehousemen, crushers and others to use RED tags only for identifying fire-packed bales. We are cooperating in the industrywide fire-prevention campaign and recommend that you use Blue, Green, Yellow, Manila or any color other than Red this year. We will furnish Red tags if you order them; however, we urge you to use some other color if possible.



Shown is 6H style tag (actual size) with metal eyelet. Our standard colors are: Blue, Green, Yellow and Manila, but can furnish any color.

When ordering tags please give number of coupons desired, numbering arrangement, and exact wording to be printed on tags. Send sample tag for copy when possible.

ANY style tag you prefer is available, including the Form 1 Government Tag (also known as the Smith-Doxey Tag).

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	Per 1000
1000	\$29.33
2000	19.43
3000	16.07
5000	14.18
10,000	10.71
25,000	8.17
50,000	7.41

COLORED

	Per 1000
1000	\$31.17
2000	21.21
3000	17.73
5000	15.65
10,000	11.98
25,000	9.28
50,000	8.38

WIRES & WIRING SCHEDULE

	7½ in. (single)	12 in. (double)
23 gauge steel	\$2.20 per M	\$2.48 per M
21 gauge steel	2.50 per M	2.75 per M
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This ticket printed in two colors, 3 tickets to page, also in black only, 4 tickets to page. Bound 250 duplicate sets to book. Prices for two color tickets:

500	\$10.00
1000	\$16.95
1500	\$21.80
2000	\$27.00
3000	\$36.45
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Farm _____

Card No. _____ County _____

Bale No. _____ Bale Weight _____

National Cotton Council - - - - - Per Bale \$ _____ 10

Seed Bought _____ Lbs. at \$ _____ Amount \$ _____

Seed Caught _____ Lbs. at \$ _____ Amount \$ _____

Ginning \$ _____ Wrapping \$ _____ Amount \$ _____

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Ginning Paid | Ginning Charged

Form 13

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Research on Cottonseed Meals¹

By EDITH A. JENSEN, Fellow, National Cottonseed Products Association, Southern Utilization Research Branch, USDA.

Introduction

FORWARD LOOKING members of the cottonseed industry recognized the importance of industry-wide research as early as 1918 when they discussed the establishment of a research laboratory devoted to the investigation of cottonseed and its products (1). In 1921, the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers Association established a Committee on Cooperation in Research to assist the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the development of research on cottonseed and cottonseed products. This group, now the Research Committee of the National Cottonseed Products Association, continued and extended this cooperative effort during the succeeding years. It was on their recommendation that the cottonseed industry took a more active part in this work by establishing at the Department of Agriculture in 1926 a Fellowship which has been continued without interruption. This program was reviewed by C. E. Swift in 1947 (1) and by subsequent Fellows in reports published annually in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press since 1949.

Since 1952 the Fellow has been conducting research aimed toward improving the quality and utilization of cottonseed products. This work has been part of the cottonseed program at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory which is in turn a part of a cooperative program by representatives from federal agencies, industry, state experiment stations, and the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association. Conferences reviewing this work were held at this laboratory in 1950, 1951, and 1953. These have succeeded in encouraging the exchange of information and in focusing attention on research which would be most valuable. The objectives of this research program may be summarized as follows:

1. To develop practical methods for producing cottonseed meals suitable for use in poultry and swine feeds.
2. To develop practical methods for measuring quality in cottonseed meals to facilitate research and processing control.
3. To modify and/or develop methods of processing for producing highest quality cottonseed meal and oil.

Since the last annual report was published, some success has been attained at this laboratory and by other research groups in accomplishing the above-mentioned objectives. By far, the major contribution has been the inclusion of substantial quantities of cottonseed meal in poultry and mixed feeds. The acceptance of cottonseed meals in this new market has provided clearcut evidence for the practical value of sound research. Also, this has stimulated more active interest in the coordinated cottonseed research program.

Current Southern Regional Research Laboratory Research Program

Investigators at this laboratory have realized that the problems facing the

cottonseed industry will have to be solved by a combination of fundamental and applied research. Therefore, the current program at this laboratory includes an investigation of the effects of the prepress solvent method of processing on the properties of the oil and meal, the effects of variations in cooking conditions on the quality of meal and oil, the structure of gossypol, the character of "bound" gossypol, the color producing materials in cottonseed oil, and chemical methods for estimating nutritive value of cottonseed meals. Whenever possible, the experiments are supplemented by cooperation with nutrition investigators in other institutions. The entire program has been designed to utilize the talents of all cooperating groups to amplify our information on the components of cottonseed meal and oil, to improve these products and to increase their economic importance.

The investigations summarized in the following sections represent, therefore, the progress of this cooperative effort during the past year:

1. The Effect of Prepress Solvent Extraction Methods of Processing on the Chemical and Nutritive Properties of Cottonseed Meal (2, 3).

From 11 oil mills, representatives of those now using the prepress solvent extraction process, samples of meal and oil from each stage of the process were collected. The meals were chemically and nutritionally evaluated and refining



MISS EDITH JENSEN, NCPA Fellow assigned to research on cottonseed meal, at New Orleans, is shown preparing a two-dimensional chromatogram of a cottonseed meal hydrolyzate.

characteristics and colors of the oils determined. The cooking conditions were found to be the major factors influencing the distribution of gossypol between the meal and oil. It was also during cooking that the major reduction in nitrogen solubility of the meal occurred. The re-

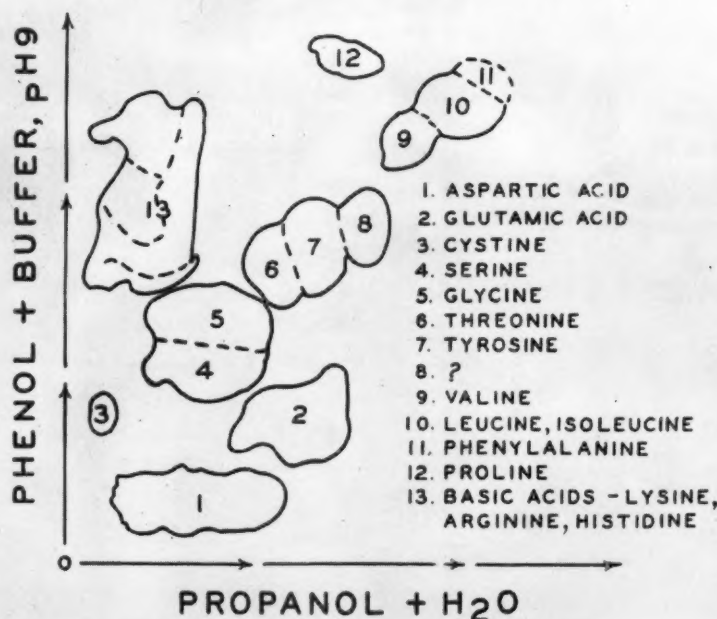


FIG. 1. TWO-DIMENSIONAL CHROMATOGRAM OF AN ACID-HYDROLYZATE OF COTTONSEED MEAL WITH QUALITATIVE IDENTIFICATION OF THE AMINO ACIDS

¹ Annual report of the National Cottonseed Products Association Fellow for 1954.

duction in nitrogen solubility during prepressing appeared to be much smaller than that previously reported for normal screw pressing operations. The oils obtained after the pressing operation had lower refining losses, lower bleach colors, and less color reversion than the oil which was solvent extracted from the prepress cake.

Chemical analyses indicated that several of the meals should be high in protein quality. Nutritional evaluations of the meals at four different laboratories were in fair agreement and indicated the production of some high quality meals. In general, meals of high nitrogen solubility and protein quality had been cooked at relatively low temperatures. These extensive nutritive evaluations provided a testing ground for several proposed chemical methods of estimating nutritive value or protein quality. It was indicated that the nitrogen solubility of the meals in 0.02N sodium hydroxide was a better measure of protein quality than the solubility of nitrogen in dilute sodium chloride. On this particular type of meal, the total gossypol content appeared to have approximately the same value as an indicator of protein quality as the nitrogen solubility in 0.02N sodium hydroxide.

2. The Effects of Variations in Cooking Conditions on the Quality of Cottonseed Meal and Oil.

Commercial processors know that proper cooking conditions are of prime importance to the production of the best quality cottonseed oil and meal. One function of the cooking procedure is to inactivate or remove free gossypol. Therefore, it appeared that it might be advantageous to add a gossypol scavenger during cooking. In small scale experiments at this laboratory, chemicals, which are expected to destroy the gossypol but not to affect the meal or oil, are being added during cooking. The solvent extracted meals and oils are being chemically evaluated and the best will be tested in animal feeding studies at several of the cooperating nutritional laboratories. Plans have also been made to test any process which appears desirable on a pilot-plant and then on a commercial scale.

3. The Establishment of the Structure of Gossypol.

In 1938, Roger Adams and his associates (4) proposed a structural formula for gossypol. The apparent ease with which gossypol reacts with other constituents of the seed, meal, and oil makes the unequivocal clarification of its structure of practical as well as scientific interest. Under the contract research program, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, a group of scientists at the University of Tennessee have been investigating this problem. They are attempting to synthesize a known degradation product of gossypol from smaller molecules. In addition, gossypol is being reacted with reagents

which are known to affect mild alteration in organic molecules, and the resulting products are being characterized and compared with the original material. Once the structure of gossypol has been firmly established, it should be possible to predict its behavior during the storage and processing of cottonseed.

4. The Identification and Characterization of "Bound" Gossypol.

During processing a reduction in the free gossypol content is sometimes accomplished by binding the gossypol to some meal constituent. Since it is always difficult to separate an unidentified material from a heterogeneous mixture, such as cottonseed meal, a group of investigators at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory are trying to prepare "bound" gossypol from pure materials. They have reacted gossypol with a well characterized protein under conditions which would minimize any other protein denaturing effects. Since the reaction of gossypol with the protein has been established by various chemical analyses a study is now being made of the nutritional properties and the amino acid compositions of the reaction products.

5. The Identification of Pigments in Cottonseed Oil.

Color and color reversion remain important problems in the production and utilization of cottonseed oil. At this laboratory, experiments are being conducted to isolate the pigment-rich fractions from cottonseed oils of various origins, to separate these fractions, and to characterize and identify isolated materials. When this knowledge is available, it will be of great value in devising economical methods for the removal or inactivation of the color producing materials during the processing of cottonseed oil.

6. The Development of a Chemical Method for Estimating the Nutritive Value of Cottonseed Meal.

This constitutes the work of the Fellow and will be discussed in detail in the following section.

Work of the Fellow

During the past years, several chemical tests have been proposed as rapid estimates for the nutritive value of cottonseed meals. Most of these involve a determination of nitrogen solubility, as it was assumed that the damage from heat which occurs during processing would be reflected by changes in solubility. Nitrogen solubility in dilute sodium chloride, suggested by Olcott and Fontaine (5), was applied for several years with only limited success. Recent work has shown that reduction in nutritive value of meal protein by heat is not related directly to changes in the solubility in dilute sodium chloride (6). In 1953, Lyman, *et al.*, (7) suggested the use of a chemical index for esti-

Table 1
Outline of Cottonseed Meal Fractionation Procedure

MEAL	
Extract with water, 1:10 ratio, pH 6.5	
Extract-I Water soluble fraction	Residue-I Water insoluble fraction
	Extract with 3% sodium chloride, 1:10 ratio, pH 6.5
Extract-II Salt soluble fraction	Residue-II Salt insoluble fraction



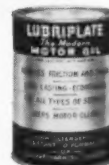
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rating nutritive value which was dependent on the nitrogen solubility in 0.02N sodium hydroxide and the total gossypol content. Results reported in the Annual Report of the Fellow for 1953 indicated that this nitrogen solubility determination alone could be used to estimate the nutritive value of heat damaged meals (6). In the recent survey of meals produced by the prepress solvent extraction process, nutritive evaluation of meal quality could be correlated with changes in the nitrogen solubility in dilute alkali (3). Others, however, have failed to observe a direct relationship between these properties in a wide selection of meals.

It appears that nitrogen solubility may be found to be of value as a measure of nutritive value when applied to similar-type meals.

Nitrogen solubility in dilute alkali provides an over-all picture of the effect of heat during processing upon the solubility of the proteins. Much more information could be gained by investigating the individual factors involved in nitrogen solubility, that is, amino acids or specific protein fractions. During the past year, the work of the Fellow has been directed toward a determination of:

1. The amino acids content of cottonseed meals, and
2. The composition of isolated protein fractions of cottonseed meals.

Since both of these problems are now under investigation, the results are only tentative, and this is presented as a progress report.

In recent years, the development of new techniques for amino acid determinations have made systematic investigations into changes in amino acids content of a series of cottonseed meals practical. From these new methods the paper chromatographic technique was selected for this study because it was simple, required inexpensive, readily available equipment, provided qualitative results rapidly, and could be adapted to routine analysis. Furthermore, it facilitated the determination of components which would remain undetected by other chemical or microbiological procedures.

By modifying a published method (8), it was possible to obtain an excellent two-dimensional chromatogram of a cottonseed meal hydrolyzate. The meal had been hydrolyzed, i.e., refluxed for 24 hours with hydrochloric acid, to break the protein into its individual components. The amino acids were identified qualitatively from a reference "map" and a typical chromatogram is represented in Figure 1. Several samples of cottonseed meals of varying value and chemical composition were hydrolyzed and analyzed by the two-dimensional paper chromatographic technique. The chromatograms prepared from these samples were similar to each other and identical to that represented in Figure 1. Only one unidentified component was noted and it was present in all meals. These results corroborated amino acid composition studies reported by other investigators.

For the initial experiments on the second problem, a fractionation procedure was selected and applied to two meals—one, a standard meal of high nutritive value; the other, a portion of the standard which had been autoclaved until its nutritive value was reduced approximately 60 percent. The fractionation scheme is similar to that used by earlier investigators (9) and is outlined

in Table 1. Each fraction has been collected, lyophilized, and analyzed for nitrogen and amino acids content.

Following the water extraction, it was noted that approximately the same weight of material was removed from each meal. These water soluble fractions contained 11 to 13 percent of the original meal nitrogen; one-third of this was dialyzable and could be considered non-protein nitrogen. There were no qualitative differences between the amino acid contents of either the water soluble fractions or the residues, the insoluble portions. This indicated

that the reduction in the nutritive value of the autoclaved meal was not reflected in a change in its water soluble nitrogenous constituents.

When the residue from the water extraction was fractionated with the sodium chloride solution, significant differences in the physical properties of the samples were noted. Twenty-eight percent of the residue from the unautoclaved meal was salt soluble material while only two percent of the residue from the autoclaved meal was soluble in a similar salt solution. The salt soluble material from the unautoclaved

Editorial

ARMED BY RESEARCH, COTTON CAN WIN

THE VALUE OF RESEARCH and need for more research in behalf of cotton and cottonseed products are frequently stressed in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. They would be hard to overemphasize, in our opinion. Research articles which appear in this issue and in others throughout the year deserve the careful attention of every reader.

Some striking evidences of how research has paid off are cited in the recent silver anniversary edition of Feedstuffs, that excellent weekly newspaper for the feed industry. In a special issue filled with interesting material, Feedstuffs calls attention to the fact that the application of research results has revolutionized livestock feeding in 25 years.

Modern methods have reduced the cost of feeding a calf about 40 percent during the past quarter century. The time required to fatten a hog for market has been cut 23 percent since 1930, and the same amount of feed today will produce an extra 22 pounds of pork. The same number of milk cows as in 1930 today produces almost 25 percent more milk, and 10 percent more laying hens are laying 67 percent more eggs. Twenty-five years ago, the Thanksgiving turkey took 34 weeks and over six pounds of feed per pound of meat; today, the same job can be done by four pounds of feed per pound of bird in 24 weeks. There was no commercial broiler industry 25 years ago; now it's an \$800 million-a-year business.

Urea, dehydrated alfalfa, soybean meal as we know it today, many of the vitamins, antibiotics, amino acids and an almost endless list of other things have been added to our livestock feeding practices through research. All of this means more competition for cotton oil mills and other oilseed processors—and more opportunity for fitting their products into a more efficient, economical feeding picture.

Research in the fiber field has, of course, added the too-familiar names of nylon, orlon, dacron and other competitors for cotton. It has also added pounds to the yield per acre and punch to the competitive power of cotton in many markets as the industry, led by its National Cotton Council, has utilized the findings of the laboratory in effective sales promotion.

The payoff from research is just beginning for cotton and its products. The 250,000 tons of cottonseed meal sold last season in a new market—poultry mixtures—as a result of research represent only a foot in the door of the potential customer for this improved meal. Cotton lint has just begun to fight with the weapons that researchers are handing it.

All of this future opportunity depends, however, on sustained research work. It's not an in-and-out business. You can't learn the first lesson and stop. Cotton and cottonseed have to keep on researching and keep on putting research into practice to keep ahead of the other fellow.

Armed by adequate research, cotton and cottonseed can win.

sample contained approximately 17 percent nitrogen or 30 percent of the original meal nitrogen and that from the autoclaved sample contained only five percent nitrogen or less than one percent of the original nitrogen. Chromatographic analysis, however, indicated no qualitative differences between the amino acid contents of these materials. It seems possible however that differences do exist between the compositions of the salt-soluble portions of these two samples. Since complete hydrolysis procedures do not indicate differences in amino acids contents, partial hydrolyzates will be prepared and analyzed. Also, other properties of the salt soluble extracts will be determined and compared.

The residues from the salt extraction will be analyzed and then extracted further with dilute alkali at pH 11. After all the fractions have been analyzed, the locale of the most pronounced variation in the proteins from these two meals should be apparent.

Future Plans

It seems possible that the fractionation scheme which is now being investigated may provide very useful information on the differences between cottonseed meals of varying nutritive value. However, more work must be done on the two meals now being examined. After the work on these two meals has been completed, several commercially prepared meals of varying properties will be fractionated and each fraction will be analyzed nutritionally as well as chemically. If the differences between these meals are localized in one fraction, this fraction could be isolated from a whole series of cottonseed meals representative of all types of processing. Comparison of the properties of these fractions should then provide additional information for use in the chemical estimation of nutritive value.

Summary

The work of the Fellow has been directed toward the development of a chemical measure of nutritive value. The determination of nitrogen solubility in 0.02N sodium hydroxide, suggested as an indication of nutritional quality in the last annual report, can be considered only as an intermediary in the solution of this problem. It seems likely that an understanding of the individual factors involved in nitrogen solubility such as solubility in various solvents and effects on individual amino acids will be necessary to arrive at an improved chemical measure of the nutritive value of all types of cottonseed meal.

In 1954, the Fellow adapted a paper chromatographic method for the determination of the amino acids in cottonseed meals. There were no qualitative differences between the amino acids contents of meals of varying nutritive value and chemical composition.

Experiments were begun on a procedure designed to differentiate protein fractions of cottonseed meals on the basis of solubility. The latter appeared to offer promise as a means for localizing the differences between meals of high and low nutritive value. For example, there appears to be very little difference between the water soluble fractions of two meals, one of good and the other of poor nutritive value, but marked difference in their salt soluble fractions. Future plans include the ap-

plication of this fractionation scheme to a series of commercial meals.

The practical application of this type of research to problems facing the cottonseed industry was made apparent during the past year by the introduction of substantial quantities of cottonseed meals into new markets, i.e., poultry and mixed feeds.

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• U.S. Has Trouble We've Had Often

UNCLE SAM recently ran into some of the same trouble that has been bothering many of his citizens for years. One of his checks bounced.

A Los Angeles man got a \$37.50 refund check from the government and was surprised when his bank turned it down. Lack of funds, however, wasn't Uncle Sam's trouble—someone in the Treasury Department just forgot to sign the check.

Cotton Export Advisory Committee Appointed

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has named the following cotton export advisory committee: Walter L. Randolph of Montgomery, Ala., vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Allan G. Patteson of Jonesboro, Ark., a producer; J. B. Hubbard of J. B. Hubbard & Co., Dallas; Allison Pell of Charlotte, N.C., president of Pell Cotton Co.; Lamar Fleming of Houston, president of Anderson, Clayton & Co.; O. F. Creekmore of New Orleans, president of Creekmore & Co.; Sid Y. West of Memphis, president of S. Y. West & Co.; and D. W. Brooks of Atlanta, manager of the Cotton Producers' Association.

Report on Solvent Meals For Pigs Is Published

Solvent cottonseed meal and solvent soybean meal both gave satisfactory results in pig feeding trials reported by F. S. Baker, Jr., in North Florida Experiment Station Mimeograph Report 55-5. The Station is located at Quincy.

"From these results," says the report, "it appears that either solvent soybean meal, solvent cottonseed meal or a mixture of the two, with or without aureomycin, would be a satisfactory protein supplement for pigs on good pasture from weaning time to market age."

Dothan Oil Mill, Dothan, Ala., and Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N.Y., contributed to the support of the experiment.

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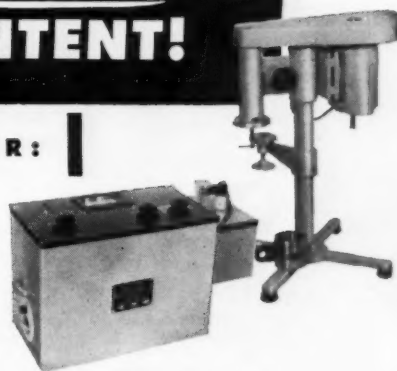
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At Edgewater Park, June 20-21

Georgia-Alabama Crushers To Meet

■ DURAND, Gregory and Cook will address joint convention.

Business and entertainment features for the joint annual convention of Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association have been announced. The convention will be held June 20-21 at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss.

J. A. Bates, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Selma, Ala., is president of the Alabama-Florida group and T. R. Cain, Montgomery, is executive secretary and treasurer.

Georgia crushers have had as their president this year F. A. Graham, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Dawson. J. P. George, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Macon, is vice-president; and J. E. Moses, Atlanta, is secretary-treasurer.

A seafood jamboree and barbecue on Sunday evening will precede the formal opening of the convention Monday morning, June 20.

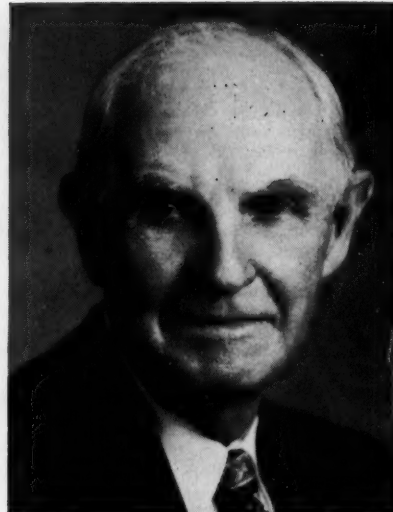
Other entertainment features will include a ladies' luncheon at noon Monday, a golf tournament, a social hour and the banquet and dance Monday night.

Speakers at the Monday session will include Dr. F. M. Cook, vice-president,



J. E. MOSES

EXECUTIVE officers in charge of plans for the joint convention of the Georgia and Alabama-Florida crushers are J. E. Moses, Atlanta, Georgia secretary-treasurer; and T. R. Cain, Montgomery, Alabama-Florida executive secretary and treasurer.



T. R. CAIN

Guaranty Savings and Life Co., Montgomery, Ala.; T. H. Gregory, executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis; and A. L. Durand, chairman of the board, National Cotton Council, Hobart, Okla.

Presentation of the two states' Maids of Cotton will be a feature of this ses-

sion. Georgia's Maid of Cotton is Patricia Hett of Columbus, and Alabama's is Hilda Smith of Bessemer.

Separate business meetings of the two Associations will be held on June 21. Reports will be made on past activities, plans made for the future and officers elected for 1955-56.



How Kemgas Statifier Cuts Costs And Boosts Gin Production

Low Voltage Flap Control Faithfully Operates New Statifier

As long as the condenser delivers cotton to the slide, the Statifier responds with its controlled mist. Breaks or gaps in the batt release the control flap which automatically stops the mist. Very little water is needed for a 500-pound bale because a special MOYST wetting agent is used in the Statifier. This permits the slight moisture used to uniformly penetrate all of the cotton in the bale. Only one quart of this wetting agent is used in 100 gallons of water, costing between 1 and 2 cents per bale.

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The mist control systems operate by a 24-volt unit which complies with NEC requirements. 100-gal. tank is of heavy, 18-gauge, galvanized steel. The pressure pump is of bronze and stainless steel.

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New Book

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER DESCRIBES POWER UNIT

An eight-page booklet describing the UD-1091 power unit has been published by International Harvester Co. industrial power division.

The UD-1091 is the largest diesel model in International's line of 18 heavy-duty power units. The six-cylinder, valve-in-head engine develops 190 horsepower at 1,400 rpm.

Featuring heavy-duty construction, the unit has a counterbalanced crankshaft; seven precision replaceable bearings; replaceable, hardened cylinder sleeves; and chrome-plated top piston rings.

The precision fuel injection system has twin plungers for equal power from all cylinders, inbuilt full speed range me-

chanical governor, and reserve torque control for extra lugging ability.

Other features are all-weather starting, long life, full-pressure lubrication, and temperature controls.

The UD-1091 is designed for use both as stationary power and for installation in power machines such as shovels, air compressors, rock crushers, and generators.

The new booklet contains full specifications, photographs, and performance charts on the UD-1091 as well as descriptions of available attachments. To obtain a free copy, write to consumer relations department, International Harvester Co., 180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1; or to The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

Cotton Gaining Strength As Fiber for Apparel

Cotton has been steadily strengthening its position as the nation's foremost apparel fiber, the National Cotton Council says in analyzing postwar fiber consumption trends.

The Council said that cotton increased its share of the total apparel market from 51.5 percent in 1947 to 56.9 percent in 1954.

Over the same period, consumption of cotton for apparel rose from 2,757,000 bales in 1947 to an estimated 3,295,000 bales in 1954.

McCord said the long-term trend in fiber consumption showed cotton forging spectacularly ahead in women's wear, registering a slight percentage gain in men's wear and a slight percentage loss in children's wear. Because of the increasing population, the consumption of cotton, as measured in bales, rose in all three apparel markets between 1947 and 1954, with a gain of more than 200,000 bales in children's wear market alone.

As a result of better styling, versatile finishes and promotion, cotton has racked up its most spectacular gains in the highly competitive women's wear market. Cotton last year accounted for 34 percent of all women's, misses' and juniors' apparel manufactured in the U.S., and this market consumed 818,000 bales of cotton. These figures represented a sharp gain over 1947, when cotton accounted for only 23 percent of women's wear and 512,000 bales of cotton were consumed in this market.

The Council's statistical survey showed that cotton today accounts for about 57 percent of all apparel, 65 percent of all household textiles, and 37 percent of all industrial textiles manufactured in the U.S.

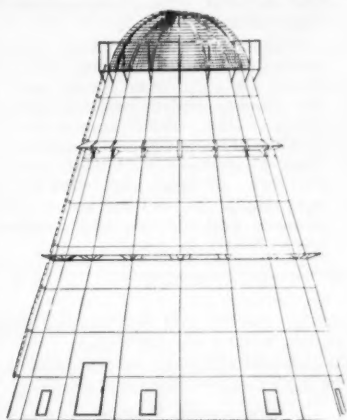
Winners Named by Belton In Fescue Seed Contest

Skill in estimating the number of fescue seed in exhibits of Belton Bagging Co. has won awards for two ginners, M. J. Young, Belton Bagging Co., Belton, S.C., has announced.

H. L. Ozin, Enville Gin Co., Enville, Tenn., estimated that there were 385,000 fescue seed in a jar in the exhibit at the Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit at Memphis to win over 400 other contestants. The jar contained 392,400 seed.

At Texas Cotton Ginners' Association convention, the jar contained 396,387 seed and Jesse Justiss, Howland Gin, Howland, Texas, estimated 396,493.

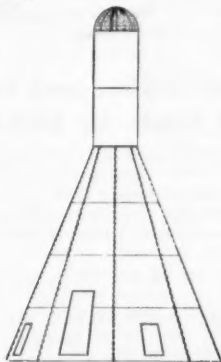
Each winner receives 100 patterns of Belton's bagging.



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Senior Burner (above) and Junior Burner (below) give high volume trash consumption at lowest cost. Prices start at \$800. Senior diameters, 25' to 80' — Junior, 15' and 20'.

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NCPA Convention

(Continued from Page 14)

the handling of the individual commodities, meal, oil and linters.

The meal program has been troublesome, he commented, but "the situation is good at present. The shelves are clean."

CCC experience with cottonseed oil was described by the speaker as "interesting but costly."

Total cottonseed oil acquisition in four years was about 1.6 billion pounds, crude basis. Sales to date run about 1.25 billion pounds, part on crude but largely on a refined basis, he estimated.

The known outlets and demands for CCC oil are substantially in excess of the present uncommitted inventory, Berger told the group. "Some of these demands are likely to be reflected later in the open market for cotton oil, soybean oil, soybeans or lard."

Linters still present the greatest problem among the three products, he added.

Berger listed the CCC inventory on May 11 as 1,236,000 bales of linters, of which more than 850,000 could be considered chemical linters. Over half of the total was taken over through the 1952 program.

"There will be material losses under the linters program," the USDA representative said, "but this is only one of the problems involved. A major problem

is that of moving the heavy inventory into trade channels in an orderly manner."

He described meetings with industry representatives to discuss the problem and stressed the fact that linters must get into a competitive position with wood pulp. Berger said that his organization would like to sit down with cottonseed crushing industry representatives and review the whole problem of what to do in the future.

"Problems confronting CCC on cottonseed products are a lot better than they were some months ago," he continued, "but the operations have been costly and they have undoubtedly resulted in a good deal of confusion and conflict in the industry. In fact, we realize that there really is no fully satisfactory way of supporting cottonseed."

• **Reports Made** — Executive Vice-President Gregory's report also went into problems arising from price supports. He emphasized that the "cottonseed crushing industry yields to no one in its concern for the prosperity of the cotton producer," but that the industry has been forced to oppose price supports because "the effects of the support program are in the interest of neither the producer nor the cottonseed crusher."

The report of the secretary-treasurer was made by J. F. Moloney following the report of the traffic committee.

Second Business Session

The report of the public relations committee was the initial business at Tuesday morning's session.

Cooperation between agricultural colleges and industry was discussed by J. N. Efferson, director, Louisiana Experiment Station, and first guest speaker at this session.

He pointed out that most of the technological gains of recent years have been a result of teamwork between agriculture and industry.

Following the report of the research committee, A. L. Ward, educational director, made his report, which appears elsewhere in this issue.

Economic conditions of the times were reviewed by John A. Oulliber, executive vice-president, National Bank of Commerce, New Orleans.

"There are many sound reasons why we should all have confidence in the future," the banker concluded, after pointing out that the nation has competent money managers and sound business management.

The report of the insurance committee and of the general counsel, A. B. Pittman of Memphis, were followed by the election of the new president and board of directors.

C. W. Wallace, West Monroe, La., presented the retiring president and Mrs. Snell with a silver service on behalf of the Association membership.

Entertainment

The entertainment phase of the convention was a full one, about equally divided between the ladies and men.

The ladies' luncheon was in the Cottillion Room at the Jung Hotel, Monday noon, and was followed by a fashion show presented by Kreeger's, a leading New Orleans store.

Golfers participating in the annual handicap tournament, held Monday at New Orleans Country Club, competed for many beautiful prizes for winners.

National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association gave a special reception for all

Unique Farm 3,200 Miles Long, 50 Feet Wide

■ **SOIL CONSERVATION** is being practiced on a farm that is only 50 feet wide but is 3,200 miles long, extending across a large part of the U.S. It is the right-of-way of Texas Gas Transmission Corp. The firm found, in 1949, that its best route to convey gas from Texas to the East was across erodible land, but that maintenance would be expensive. It solved the problem by hiring three soil conservationists and giving them a free hand. The policy has saved thousands of dollars in maintenance costs and also has cultivated good relations with the owners whose farms the right-of-way crosses.

Soil conservation crews are located 60 to 80 miles apart along the pipeline. Each crew has trucks, seeders and tractors, along with attachments for disking, terracing and mowing. They co-operate with state and Federal agencies in planting operations to determine what grasses and clovers and fertilizers should be used.

convention registrants on Monday evening in the hotel's Tulane Room.

The Association's annual reception and dinner dance were Tuesday evening.

Old Guard Meeting

The Old Guard, honorary industry organization, held its thirty-seventh annual reunion on Monday at Antoine's Restaurant.

New members admitted this year included: F. B. Caldwell, Sr., Jackson, Tenn.; E. A. Geohagan, New Orleans; J. B. Snell, Minden, La.; W. G. Taylor, Lancaster, S.C.; and Maxwell Yerger, Tallulah, La.

To Meet in Dallas

The Association will hold its sixtieth annual convention in Dallas. Dates and other details of plans for the 1956 meeting will be announced later.

Sales of Cotton and Oil Abroad Made by USDA

USDA announced May 23 details of an agreement with Italy for sale of 200,000 bales of cotton, nearly five million bushels of wheat and over four million pounds of tobacco. Cotton value is estimated at \$36,600,000.

On May 13, status of Public Law 480 activities (sales for foreign currency) was 11 agreements signed, six of them April 20. Value of all programs (CCC cost) was \$218 million. Purchase authorizations on May 13 totaled \$95,600,000 at export market value, including cotton, \$10,800,000 and cottonseed oil, \$12,500,000.

■ **SYLVIA WILLIAMS**, daughter of Orville Williams, Western Cotton-oil Co. superintendent at Abilene, Texas, is an "A" student and the only co-ed geology major at the University of Tulsa.

NCPA President Member Of Pioneer Family

Edgar H. Lawton, new president of National Cottonseed Products Association, has long been a leader in the industry and is the son of the late J. J. Lawton who served the industry as its national president in 1920-21. Edgar Lawton has been active in NCPA since 1921, a director since 1944, and a member of the Old Guard since 1946. He was president of South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in 1938-39.

Born at Hartsville, S.C. in 1893, he was graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1913 and from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1921, meanwhile having been a Second Lieutenant in World War I. He married Louise Amis in 1924 and they have two sons, Edgar H., Jr., and Joseph J.

The new head of NCPA is president and treasurer of Hartsville Oil Mill and Palmetto Oil Co., Bishopville; and vice-president of J. L. Coker & Co., Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co. and Estate Land and Securities Co. of Hartsville. He is a director of these firms and of Sonoco Products Co., The Bank of Hartsville, Trust Co. of South Carolina and Hartsville Cotton Mill.

Lawton is chairman of Coker College Foundation and Hartsville Board of Commissioners of Public Works, a member of the board of Lawton Park Commission and trustee of Byerly Hospital and Coker College for Women. He belongs to the American Legion, Hartsville Golf Club and Dunes Golf and Beach Club at Myrtle Beach, S.C.

At College Station, July 6-8

Mill Short Course Speakers Listed

■ **INFORMAL** discussions of practical problems of oil milling will be featured in program, Bull sessions and laboratory.

Practical problems of oil mill operation will be featured on the program of the twenty-third annual Short Course for Oil Mill Operators, July 6-7-8 at Texas A. & M. College. This working conference is sponsored by the college with the cooperation of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association.

Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M., announced that the sessions will be held in the Memorial Student Center, as they were last year. The course is open to oil mill operators from any state, and those desiring reservations should notify Doctor Lindsay promptly.

The program will include the following:

• **July 6** — M. C. Verdery, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, will be chairman, assisted by H. B. Adams, General Power Equipment Co., Dallas; Leo Holzenthal, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans; H. D. Reeves, Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater, Texas; Charles Sisson, Mississippi Cottonseed Products Co., Jackson; and A. C. Wamble, Texas Cottonseed Products Laboratory, College Station.

After introductory remarks by Verdery, there will be a presentation and discussion of "What's New in Oil Milling," followed by a discussion by Holzenthal of "Separation of Cottonseed by Projection—Quality of Fractions."

There will be a panel discussion and judging of the best new idea in oil milling that has been submitted.

During each afternoon there will be a bull session on milling problems conducted by C. W. Rankin, Brenham Cotton Oil and Manufacturing Co., Brenham, Texas; and equipment tests and exhibits in the laboratory under the direction of Wamble and W. C. Whitticar, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, Texas.

• **July 7** — T. S. Pryor, South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Corpus Christi, will be the chairman for this session.

Dr. A. M. Altschul, head, oilseed division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, will present a report on research on chemical methods of measuring the nutritive value of cottonseed meal at this session.

Free gossypol, protein solubility and bound gossypol will be discussed by M. F. Stansbury of the Southern Laboratory and Dr. Carl F. Lyman of Texas A. & M. College.

E. A. Gastrock of the Southern Laboratory will speak on the preparation of meats and processing controls for low gossypol and high protein solubility.

Additives to solvent meal pelleting will be the topic for H. D. Reeves of Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co. and F. C. Vesey of Western Cottonoil Co., El Paso.

Chairman Pryor will be moderator for a panel discussion and questions from

the floor, with all of the speakers on this session participating.

• **July 8** — Chairman for this session will be C. M. McClure, Western Cotton-oil Co., Lubbock.

Meal Grinding Exhibition Samples will be presented by T. S. Pryor, Fred L. Wilson, Cecil Crumpton, W. C. Whitticar and C. W. Rankin.

W. B. Cooke will discuss oil mill cost control and Louis S. Gee will discuss electrical power.

Bentley Page, Dick Taylor, Pete Reeves and M. C. Verdery will take part in a panel discussion covering recent efforts to improve seed cleaning and linter quality; and the sessions will end with a panel discussion and questions from the floor.

Crop Dusting School Set

Plans for a school for crop dusters and others interested in aerial agricultural operations have been announced by the sponsoring organizations, Texas A. & M. College, Civil Aeronautics Administration. The school will be held next fall, with detailed plans to be announced.

Will Do Research Work

Gary Bearden, Amherst, Texas, will work next school year as a graduate research assistant to Dr. Tom R. Richmond, cotton research leader at Texas Experiment Station, College Station. Bearden has been a student at Texas Technological College.

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All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible
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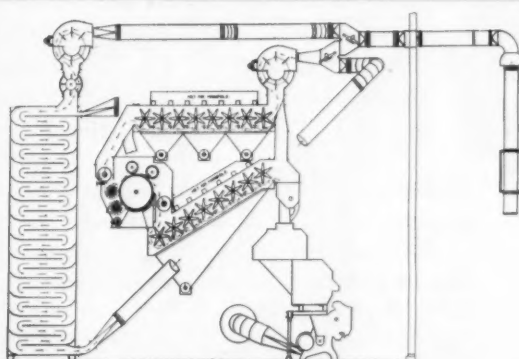
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Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

• Texas Ginners Hold District Meetings

DISTRICT MEETINGS began for Texas Cotton Ginners' Association on May 31 with the meeting for Districts 13 and 14 at Little Creek Motel, Harlingen. Dates for other meetings have been announced by Ed H. Bush, Dallas, executive vice-president, as follows:

Districts 11 and 12: June 9—Corpus Christi, Plaza Deck, Plaza Hotel.

District 10: June 15—noon—Richmond Country Club, Richmond.

District 6 (Waco): July 14—noon—North Bosque—Green Perch Camp.

District 7: July 16 — noon — Ameri-

can Legion Hall, Brenham.

District 4: Aug. 2—noon—Corsicana. District 8: Aug. 3 — evening — Southland Cotton Oil Mill, Temple.

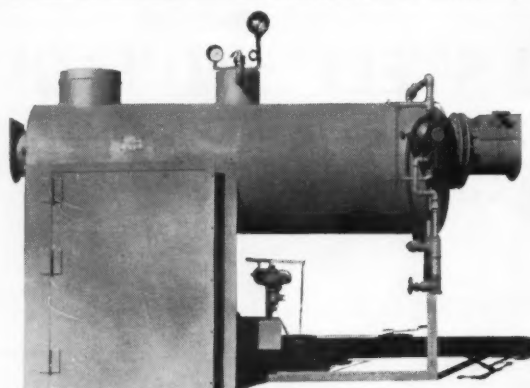
District 5: Aug. 4 — evening — Hillsboro Country Club, Hillsboro.

District 23: Aug. 15 — noon — El Paso.

Districts 15 and 16: Aug. 25—noon—Quanah.

Districts 17, 18, 19 and 20: Aug. 29—Lubbock.

Dates have been set tentatively for a District 9 meeting in Austin during the week of July 18 and for Districts 21 and 22 to meet in Abilene during the week of Aug. 8, Bush said.



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Cottonseed
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Steam!**

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Tramp iron (stray metal) is the ginner's greatest enemy. It damages expensive equipment, causes down-time, reduces production. But its biggest threat is that it is often the cause of costly gin fires. In fact, a recent survey by Factory Mutual Insurance engineers showed that tramp iron was responsible for 79% of all fires in opener and picker rooms!

You can prevent gin fires by installing Eriez Permanent Non-Electric (Alnico V) magnets. And you'll increase production . . . reduce downtime . . . save on equipment repair. Eriez magnets are so efficient at removing tramp iron that they are heartily endorsed by insurance companies and result in lowered premium rates for their user.



All Eriez magnets are non-electric, self-contained. They operate without any wires or attachments; are quickly installed on new or existing equipment. There is no operating cost—first cost is the last. Magnetic power is guaranteed indefinitely.

Eriez representatives are located throughout the cotton belt. For free bulletin on Eriez magnets for ginning uses, write to Eriez Manufacturing Company, 78T Magnet Drive, Erie, Pa.

He Gave Up Then—What Would He Do Now?

■ FEEDSTUFFS magazine has reprinted an item from its Feb. 26, 1938, issue that will make lots of folks wish for the good old days back there, although they thought taxes were bad then. Here is the item of 17 years ago:

"When Max Nowak, president of the Nowak Milling Corp. at Hammond, Ind., announced his retirement from the feed manufacturing business last week, he received a great deal of publicity in daily newspapers throughout the United States because he gave as one of the reasons for his retirement the fact that he was 'sick and tired of taxes.'

"With a business volume of \$1,500,000 a year, he said that he had to pay \$7,000 in salaries and fees during 1937 to clerks, auditors and attorneys to keep all of his tax reports straight. And then, of course, he had to pay the taxes, too.

"I used to feel happy when I'd come down to work in the morning," Mr. Nowak said. 'I'd whistle a tune and meet the day with some zest. Today there's nothing but grief.'"

• Rule on FOB Cotton Sales Explained

EXPLANATION of requirements governing sales made FOB compress or FOB compress point has been issued by L. T. Murray, Waco, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Association. The Association's rule reads as follows:

"Clause 1, Rule 9—F.O.B. compress or F.O.B. compress point shall mean that the cotton shall be placed on the compress platform free of all charges to the buyer except marking, patching, shipping by tag numbers and compression or flat removal charge. Seller shall furnish buyer signed railroad bill of lading or acceptable compress receipts. If cotton is invoiced on compress receipts, seller shall allow the buyer five days time free of any storage charge, starting with the day after the date seller deposits his draft in a bank for collection or from date of payment to seller by buyer, whichever is earlier."

Murray points out that some ginners have not understood that this rule requires the seller to allow the buyer five days' time free of any storage charge.

Irrigation Demonstrations Are Held in New Mexico

Four irrigation demonstrations were held in New Mexico the last week of May. Demonstrations were staged at Albuquerque, Socorro, Deming and Dell City by Federal Extension Irrigation Specialist Ivan D. Wood; L. C. Brown, New Mexico Extension soil conservationist; Ralph Newman, Ames Irrigation Equipment Co.; and John Shanklin, Rural Electrification Administration agricultural engineer.

• Crushers of Carolinas Meet in Charleston

CONVENING June 6 at the Hotel Fort Sumter, Charleston, S.C., is the annual joint meeting of North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

Advance reservations for June 4-5 were made by many members of the two oilseed processing groups, and week end activities include special tours of historic sites in and around Charleston, according to Mrs. Durrett L. Williams of Columbia, secretary-treasurer of the South Carolina organization.

W. G. Taylor, Lancaster, is president of South Carolina Crushers, which this year is serving as host.

J. D. Medlin of Maxton is president of North Carolina Crushers. Other officers are Paul Keller, Clayton, vice-president, and Mrs. M. U. Hogue, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer.

Speaking at the first business session Monday morning were Dr. Leonard A. Smith of Washington, director of utilization research for the National Cotton Council; and Dr. R. C. Grier, Greenville, S.C., former president of Erskine College.

J. A. Shanklin, extension cotton specialist at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, spoke the second day on "North Carolina's New Look at Cotton." Also addressing the groups June 7 were James E. Thigpen of Washington, director of USDA's Oils and Peanut Division, Commodity Stabilization Service; and Dr. Don Dougan Humphrey, professor of economics at Duke University, Durham, N.C.

J. D. Medlin presided the second day.

Scheduled on the entertainment program June 6 were a luncheon for the ladies, the annual golf tournament at Charleston Country Club, and a banquet and dance at Hotel Fort Sumter. H. S. Reeves of Charleston was banquet speaker.

Separate meetings of the two associations were scheduled immediately following convention adjournment June 7.

Renderers Seek New Uses For Animal Proteins

National Renderers' Association is offering \$900 in three awards for suggestions for new uses for animal proteins (meat scrap and tankage). Awards are \$500, \$300 and \$100.

Contestants must submit a paper, based on their own laboratory research or other sources of information, for possible new uses for the animal by-products.

The awards are open to any individual in the U.S. who is engaged in graduate study in chemistry or chemical engineering. An application must be submitted by each contestant and be approved in writing by the head of the department of the university in which he is pursuing graduate study. Contest applications must be filed with the NRA prior to November, 1955. Blank forms may be obtained from the NRA office at 30 North LaSalle St., Chicago 2.

Four typewritten copies of the paper to be entered must be submitted prior to July, 1956, and selection of award winners will be made by a committee of three judges: Dr. H. R. Kraybill, director of the American Meat Institute Foundation, Chicago; Dr. Max H.

Thornton, director for chemical sciences at the Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City; W. Milton Hendrixson, nutritionist of Provico Feeds & Concentrates, Cincinnati.

Khapra Report Issued

A comprehensive report on the Khapra beetle, pest of stored grain, has been published by the California Senate.

The committee recommends active work by public agencies and the grain storage industry to assure continuation of research on the control of this pest, which has been described as one of the most serious threats to grain.

Color Slides on Cotton Production Available

Three sets of color slides on various phases of cotton production and marketing are available from the National Cotton Council and two more sets are being prepared. The slides can be purchased at cost by professional agricultural workers and others concerned with agricultural education.

Sets already available, with explanatory scripts are on disease control, chemical weed control, and defoliation. Sets will be completed soon on harvesting and handling and on insect control.

4



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1. **EXTRA STRENGTH** — Carolina Jute Bagging is extra strong . . . tested for uniformity. Full yardage and full weight is guaranteed.
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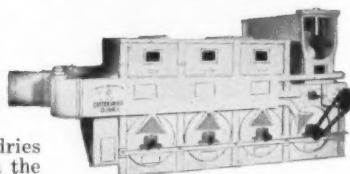
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Supply Association Names Additional Members

Additional memberships in the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers and Supply Association, Dallas, have been announced by H. B. Adams, secretary-treasurer. They include:

Anderson and Bigham Sheet Metal Works, Lubbock.

Anderson-Young Electric Co., Lubbock.

The Boardman Co., Oklahoma City.

Charles R. Campbell Co., Dallas.

Clowe and Cowan, Inc., Lubbock.

M. B. McKee Co., Lubbock.

The Murray Co. of Texas, Dallas.

Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

Richardson Scale Co., Wichita, Kans.

Sheppard Plate and Machine Works, Atlanta.

Skelly Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Texas Power & Light Co., Dallas.

The Unlaub Co., Dallas.



Your Cotton Council Pays Off

For 16 years the Council has been interviewing key retailers and manufacturers to find out which points might help increase use of cotton in many different products, thus gaining research and promotional ideas to help cotton sales.

Support Your National Cotton Council

Economical Farming Called Vital to Future Demands

By 1975 there will be five dinner plates for every four, with food provided from about the same number of agricultural acres being tilled by American farmers in 1955, Jack F. Criswell, executive vice-president of Agricultural Ammonia Institute, said in a recent address before the Memphis Agricultural Club.

To meet the nation's increasing food needs, Criswell said that by 1975 five acres will have to produce as much as six are now producing. He said the problem can be met through more economical farming, increased production, better farm management and greater soil fertility.

"One of the greatest fertilizer needs of basic crops in the U.S. is adequate nitrogen," Criswell said.

He described anhydrous ammonia as the most concentrated form of nitrogen fertilizer. Anhydrous ammonia is 82 percent nitrogen. It is a liquid under pressure and when applied to the soil becomes a gas that fixes itself to earth particles and is immediately available as plant food.

E. W. Dunnam Will Retire

Dr. E. W. Dunnam, head of cotton insect investigations at Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., is retiring June 30. He plans to become a consulting entomologist at Leland, Miss.

Swift Holds Open House

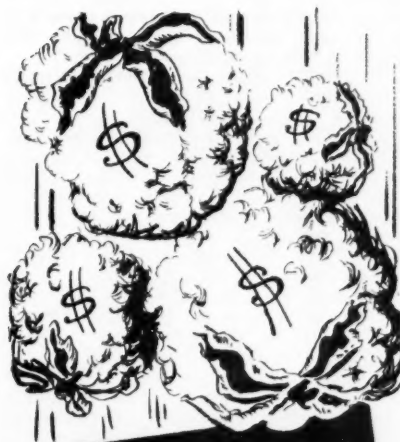
Swift & Co. held an open house on May 27 at the new soybean plant and feed mill at Des Moines, Iowa.

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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• June 5-6-7 — South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association-North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston, S.C. Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, S.C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina



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- WATSON'S NEW ROWDEN
- WATSON'S STONEVILLE 62
- WATSON'S EMPIRE

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association. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N.C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association.

• June 5-6-7—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.

• June 7-8-9—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Edgewater Beach Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

• June 13-14—New Mexico Cotton Ginners' convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso, N.M. Winston Lovelace, secretary-treasurer, Pecos Valley Cotton Oil Co., Loving, N.M.

• June 13-16 — International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Lubbock Hotel, Lubbock. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 15-16-17—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. For information write P. O. Box 1757, 890 Milner Building, Jackson.

• June 20-21—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Building, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary, Georgia association.

• July 6-7-8—Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For information write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

• Aug. 29-30-31—National Soybean Processors' Association and American Soybean Association combined conventions Netherlands Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati. George M. Strayer, Strayer Farms, Hudson, Iowa, executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer, American Association; R. G. Houghtlin, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, president, National Processors.

• Sept. 7-8-9—Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas, and Blackland Experiment Station, Temple, Texas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

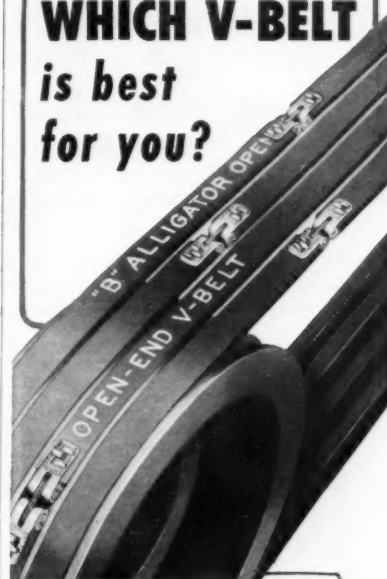
• Dec. 15-16—Cotton Production Conference sponsored by National Cotton Council. Hotel Peabody, Memphis. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis.

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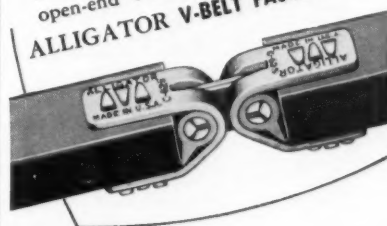
• Jan. 30-31—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Biloxi, Miss. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

• March 26-27-28—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Ed H. Bush, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P. O. Box 7985), Dallas.

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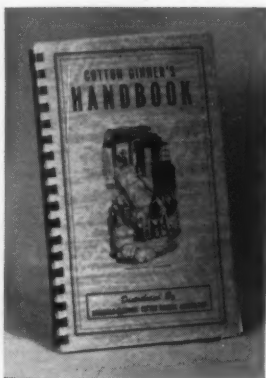
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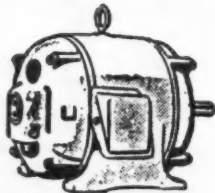
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laugh it off

The boys at the roundhouse observed that one of the crew was unusually glum, and asked what was bothering him.

"I think my wife is tired of me," he replied.

"What makes you think so?" inquired a marital-wise friend.

"Every day this week," he answered, "she has wrapped my lunch in a road map."

"You don't need medicine for your toothache. I had one yesterday and I went home and my wife kissed me and so consoled me that my toothache disappeared. Why don't you try it?"

"Think I will. Is your wife home now?"

There ain't no justice in this here land; I just got a divorce from my old man. He got the children by the judge's decision.

And the joke of this is that they ain't even his'n.

Fable: Once upon a time there was a traveling man who pulled up at a country farm house about dusk. The farmer's daughter came out to see what he wanted.

"Need any brushes today?" he asked.

"No," she said, "but you look tired and it is growing late. Won't you come in and spend the night? The family has gone to a reunion and won't be back until next week."

"No thanks," said the brush man, "I have a lot more customers to call on yet tonight."

The full moon shone down on the parked car in which sat Sally and her bashful boy friend.

"Dear, you remind me of Don Juan, the great lover," murmured Sally.

"Why?" he asked.

"For one thing he's been dead for years and years."

Vice at Fiddlers' Contest Arouses Wrath, says a recent newspaper headline. In other words, they're going to have to face the music if they don't stop fiddlin' around.

The young lovers, trying to find a place to embrace, were confronted with people everywhere. They had an idea, though. They went to the railroad station. Standing beside the door of a car as though seeing her off, he kissed her fondly.

After the couple had repeated the experiment at four or five platforms, a sympathetic porter strolled up and whispered, "Why don't you go to the bus terminal? They leave every three minutes from there."

"This is certainly a nice, quiet spot we picked for our honeymoon," the groom said.

"It's too quiet," the bride said. "I haven't seen a nice looking fellow since we arrived."

Interne: Are you married?

Patient: No. I've been hit by a car.

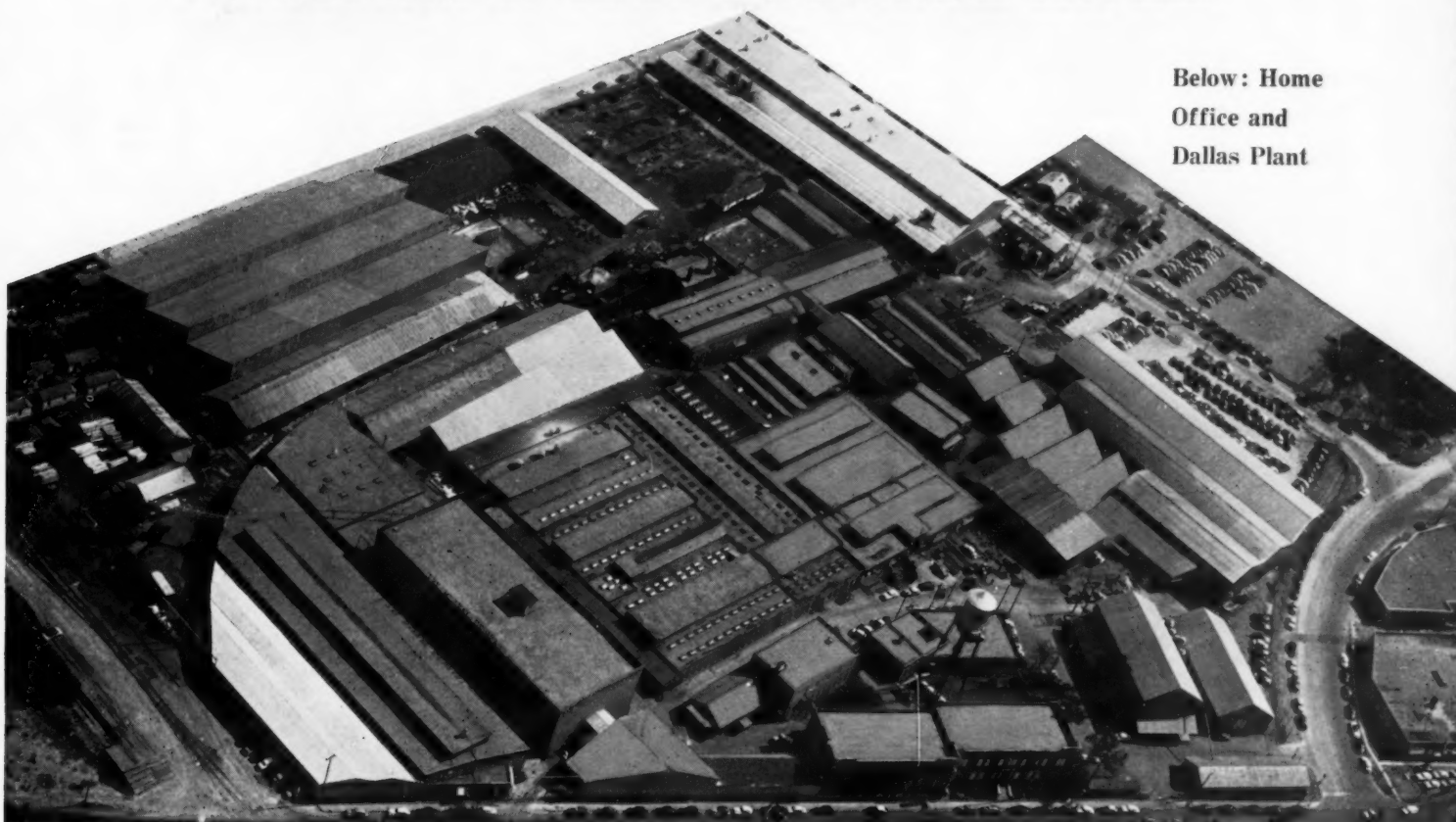
Pretty miss: May I see the officer in charge?

Sailor: He's forward, Miss.

Pretty miss: What sailor isn't?

MURRAY

DISTRIBUTORS OF GENERAL INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES



Below: Home
Office and
Dallas Plant

We can vouch for the quality and dependability of the products distributed through our INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT, because we have used a large percentage of these products in our own factories, and KNOW the performance that can be expected from these products. We do not have to depend on say-so, we know-so.

A NAME TO REMEMBER

THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, inc.

THE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

3200 Canton Street — Riverside 9441

DALLAS 21, TEXAS

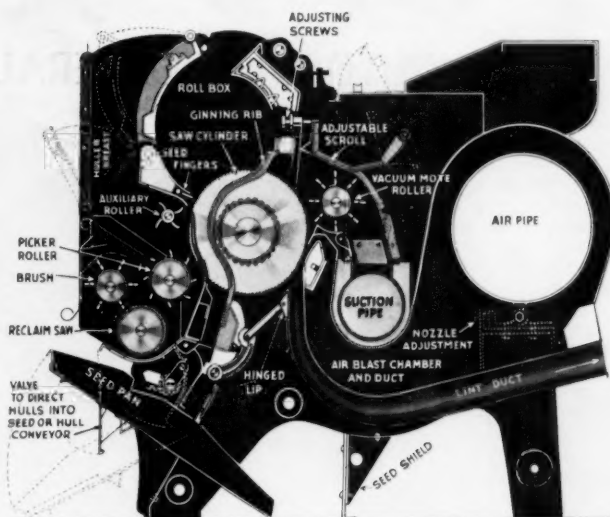
Since 1900 you have learned to depend on Murray cotton ginning machinery you will find the same dependability in cotton gin and oil mill supplies which have been available through our Industrial Supply Department since 1916.

HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

1955 Model 90-Saw, Split Rib Vacuum Moting Gin

Greatly Improved in CAPACITY —
GINNING SPEED — SAMPLE AND
TROUBLE FREE OPERATION

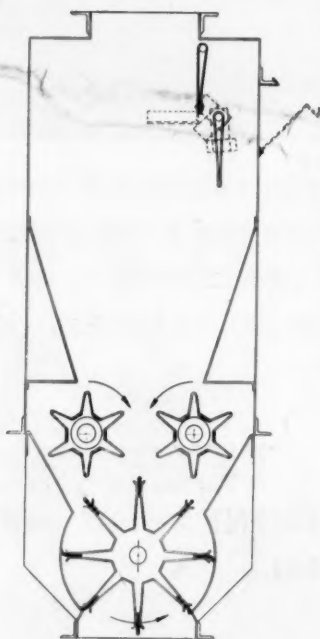
Hot Roll Boxes — Electrically Controlled
Stands and Feeders — Safety Devices for
Condenser and Short Flues (Optional)



HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

Manufacturers

Sherman, Texas



MURRAY *Automatic* *Feed Control*

This Feed Control has been designed to provide a positive and even feed of the Seed Cotton for all of the overhead Cleaning and Drying Equipment.

It is built in two sizes, 52 $\frac{3}{8}$ " and 72" wide, and fitted with an automatic Cut-off Valve arrangement connected to Air Box on Separator. When the feeding is too heavy, the Valve automatically reduces the suction at the Telescope, eliminates choke-ups, and provides just the proper amount of feed for the most efficient drying and cleaning.

For double drying systems install control under Separator in connection with the No. 1 Drier. For other plants with one Drier, install Control under No. 1 Separator.

THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, INC.

DALLAS

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ATLANTA

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MEMPHIS

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FRESNO